The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 153. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

How They went forth to die!
Pale, earnest thousands from the dizzy mills,
And sunburnt thousands from the harvest hills;
Quick, eager thousands from the city's streets,
And storm-tried thousands from the fisher's fleets;
How They went forth to die!

How Ye went forth to save!
O Merciful! with swift and tireless heed
Along the myriad ways of pain and need,
With laden hand and ever-watchful eye
Fixed on the thousands going forth to die;
How Ye went forth to save!

How They went forth to die!
Heeding yet shrinking not from the hot breath
Of the fire-angel in the front of death;
Seeing afar yet meeting without fear
The fever-angel lurking in the rear;
How They went forth to die!

How Ye went forth to save!
To close the purple wells torn open by
The fiery angel ere he drank them dry;
To fan to bloom the pallid forms anew
Struck with the fever-angel's deadly hue;
How Ye went forth to save!

How They went forth to die!
Counting themselves as the unvalued dust
Trod by a nation; bearing on its trust,
Content if but their sunken graves should be
The footprints of the progress of the free;
How They went forth to die!

How Ye went forth to save
The precious offerings, like the patriarch's given
On high Morish, in the faith of Heaven,
To stay the knife ere yet its point be hurled
Through hearts that hold the promise of the world;
How Ye went forth to save!

How they went forth to die!
Unnamed, unnumbered like the desert sand,
Blown to build up a bulwark round some land,
To stay the sea of wrong that vainly raves
Forever on a shore of patriot graves;
How They went forth to die!

How Ye went forth to save!
Embodied wills of thousands far and near
In love's wild agony of hope and fear;
Embodied answers from the throne above,
Enwinged by gifts, of prayers enwinged by love;
How Ye went forth to save!

[*Harper's Weekly.*

THE UNION PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

Colonel Streight's Story of Their Wrongs —Horrors of Rebel Prisons.

The House Military Committee at Washington having requested Colonel Streight to furnish information of the manner in which our prisoners are treated at Richmond, he gives the subjoined graphic and thrilling account of his own and the experience of his fellow captives:

Agreeably to your request, I have the honor to report the following facts, in relation to the treatment of our men by the rebel authorities: It is impossible for me to give you an account of all the acts of barbarity, inhumanity, and bad faith I have witnessed during my captivity, but I will endeavor to mention such instances as will give you as correct an idea of the true condition of our men as possible. On the 3d day of May last, near Rome, Georgia, my command having become so reduced by hard fighting and marching during the seven days previous, that it was evident to me that we, about fifteen hundred officers and men, would fall into the hands of the enemy, and after holding a council of war with my regimental commanders, it was decided to capitulate, and thus secure the best terms possible for the command as a condition to surrender. In accordance with this decision, I met the rebel commander Gen. Forrest, under a flag-of-truce, where a stipulation was entered into between him and myself, whereby it was agreed that my command should surrender as prisoners of war on the following conditions, to wit:

First. Each regiment should be permitted to retain their colors. Second. The officers were to retain their side arms. Third. Both officers and men were to retain their haversacks, knapsacks and blankets, and all private property of every description was to be respected and retained by the owner. The above terms were in a measure respected while we remained with General Forrest; but no sooner were we turned over to the rebel authorities than a system of robbery commenced which soon relieved us of everything valuable in our possession. The blankets, haversacks and knapsacks were taken from my men at Atlanta. They were also robbed of nearly all their money, and most of them lost their overcoats at the above-named place. Here, too, the colors and side-arms were taken from us. My men were turned into an enclosure without shelter of any kind, destitute of blankets and overcoats, as I have before stated, and kept under guard for four days, during which time a most disagreeable cold storm prevailed, after which they were sent forward to Richmond and soon exchanged.

My officers were sent to Richmond after a stay of about ten days in Atlanta. On our arrival at the rebel capital we were all searched separately, and all moneys found in our possession were taken from us. For a few days thereafter we were allowed to draw small sums of our money for the purpose of purchasing food. But this privilege was soon denied us. I then asked and obtained permission from the rebel officers to send home for money, clothing and provisions. The clothing and provisions were generally delivered to the persons ordering them, provided the package or box containing them was not broken open and rifled of its contents before it reached its destination, which was frequently the case; but in no case within my knowledge has the money been delivered to the owner. The detention of this money, after expressly agreeing to deliver it, is an act of perfidy that beggars description. I have repeatedly called the attention of the rebel authorities to the terms of my surrender, and demanded that its provisions be complied with. But General Winder, commandant of the prisoners, took from me the stipulations signed by General Forrest, which he still retains and refuses to be covered by its provisions.

My officers, together with something near 1,000 other United States officers, are confined in a large warehouse building, with an average space of about twenty-five square feet to each man. This includes all room for washing, cooking, eating, sleeping and exercising. They have no bunks, chairs or seats of any kind furnished them, consequently they both sit and sleep on the floor. The windows of the building were entirely open until about the middle of December last, when pieces of canvass were furnished for the purpose of closing them to keep the cold out, but as this would leave us in the dark, we were compelled to leave a portion of them open and endure the cold. Many of the officers were entirely destitute of blankets until our Government sent a supply to us in the fore part of the winter. The supply of blankets is now exhausted, and officers who have been captured during the last six weeks have none furnished them. The rations furnished both officers and men by the Rebels consist of about one pound of corn bread, made from unbolted meal, and one-fourth of a pound of poor fresh meat per day. The meat has been issued to the prisoners but about half the time since the first of December last.

In addition to the rations of bread and meat, as above stated, the prisoners draw about two quarts of rice to one hundred men. There is a sufficient quantity of salt furnished, and a very small quantity of vinegar. I will here remark that in a few instances, say six or eight times at most, a small quantity of sweet potatoes has been issued instead of the rations of meat. The above is the sum total of the rations issued to our officers and men now prisoners of war. The condition of our unfortunate enlisted men now in the hands of the enemy is much worse than that of the officers. From early in May last, when I arrived at Richmond, to about the 1st of December, all the enlisted men were taken to what is called Belle Isle, and turned into an inclosure, like so many cattle into a slaughter pen. Very few of them had tents or shelter of any kind, and the few tents furnished were so poor and leaky as to render them but little better than none. All the prisoners are taken to the Libby when they first arrive in Richmond, for the purpose of counting them and enrolling their names, consequent. I had a fair chance to see their condition when they arrived.

Fully one-half of the prisoners taken since last were robbed by their captors of their shoes, and nearly all were robbed of their overcoats, blankets and haversacks. At least one-third of them had been compelled to trade their pants and blouses for some rags that would scarcely hide their nakedness; very many of them were entirely bareheaded, and not a few, as late as the middle of December, were brought in who had nothing on but an old pair of ragged pants and shirt, being bareheaded, barefooted, and without a blouse, overcoat or blanket. I have seen hundreds of our men taken to the hospital thus clad, and in a dying condition. I have frequently visited the hospital, and have conversed with large numbers of dying men brought there from the island, who assured me that they had been compelled to lie out in the open air without any medical attendance, though for several days they had been unable to walk.

Though destitute of anything like quarters, and nearly naked during the cold, stormy and chilly fall season, the first and chief complaint of all those I saw and talked with was on account of an insufficient quantity of food. I will here remark that in no instance have the rebel authorities furnished clothing or blankets to our men. During the winter large numbers of our men were frozen. I heard one of the Rebel surgeons in charge say that there were over twenty of our men who would have to suffer amputation from the effects of frost. This was before the coldest weather commenced. Some time in the fore part of December a portion of our men were removed from the island to some large buildings, where they were more comfortably quartered, but there has been no time since May last but what more or less of our men have been kept in the open air, and without blankets or overcoats.

It is a common thing for the rebels to keep our men for several days without food. This was particularly the case with a portion of the Gettysburgh prisoners. Some went as long as six days without food, and were compelled to march during the time. The officers captured at Chicamauga assure me that they and their men were robbed of everything. Many of them lost their coats, hats and boots, as soon as captured, and then were nearly starved or frozen. I hope you will pardon me for the tedious length of this communication. If you will bear with me I will only call your attention to a few of the outrages practised on our officers and men in the prison discipline. Under the building known as Libby Prison, is a large cellar, in which they have several cells partitioned off. Several of them are without any light, but some of them have windows below the pavement. These cells are used for the purpose of confining securely such of the prisoners as the authorities may fear will attempt to escape, as well as such as may chance to offend some one of the many petty officials and prison attaches.

Some of our unfortunate men are continually confined in these filthy holes, on one pretext or another. It is the uniform practice to feed any and all persons sent to these cells on bread and water only. Lieutenant Reed, of the Third Ohio Volunteers, was thrown into one of these cells, and kept there for forty-eight hours, without anything to eat or drink in that time. He was not allowed any blankets nor his overcoat. The weather was very damp and cold, and heat the time was suffering from a most severe wound in the hip. On the night of the 19th of December, I received a communication purporting to come from one in authority, stating that for one hundred dollars in greenbacks and two silver watches, myself and friend would be permitted to pass the guard. Some days previous one of my officers succeeded in making his escape in this way; and although I was not without apprehensions that it was a trap, nevertheless I resolved to try the experiment.

Accordingly, Captain H. C. G. Reed, Third Ohio Volunteers, and myself, went to the designated places at the appointed hour, where we were assured that it was all right. We complied with the terms and passed out; but no sooner were we outside the guard lines than Major Latrouche, the Adjutant of the prison, and seven men sprung out from a concealed place and commenced firing upon us before "halting" us. We were unarmed and could do nothing but surrender. We were taken back to the prison, put in irons, and thrown into one of those filthy holes called cells, where we were kept for three weeks on bread and water. The weather was very cold during the time, and we nearly perished. There was a large amount of filth in the cell, which I could not induce them to remove, nor could I get them to permit me to remove it. I asked for paper, pen and ink to write to the rebel authorities; I also asked for a box to sit on, of which there was a large number in the cellar, but everything was denied me.

At the time I was taken to the cell, there were six of our men confined in one of these cells for attempting to escape. They had been there for six days without blankets, and two of them were very sick. They were released at the end of seven days of their confinement. I might continue to enumerate instances of a similar character, but these will answer to give you an idea of what is daily taking place. I cannot describe to you the loathsome filthiness of these cells. They are infested with a great number of rats and mice, and they have no marks of having been cleansed since they were first built. It is needless for me to say that no man can survive a long confinement in a place of this kind; and although I am acquainted with several persons who have been confined there, I do not know one man who can be called a well man.

As I have before remarked, it is impossible for me to enumerate in this communication but a few of the many acts of barbarity which have come under my notice, though I have endeavored to give you a sample of such as will enable you to form a correct conclusion relative to the treatment our unfortunate men are receiving at the hands of the inhuman people with whom we are at war. They seem lost to every principle of humanity, and it is my candid conviction that their brutality to our prisoners is only measured by their fears.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. D STREIGHT,
Colonel Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers.

Judge Edgerton---What He Says About Idaho.

We had the pleasure of riding as far as Ravenna with Judge Edgerton, who, on Thursday morning last left Tallmadge for Washington. The Judge was looking remarkably fine, and was in much better health, generally, than when he left for his new home in Idaho in June last. The Judge's party, after a very pleasant journey, reached their destination, Bannock City, 385 miles northerly from Salt Lake City, on the 18th day of September last, all in good health. Bannock City, commenced in July, 1862, now contains a population of from 2,000 to 2,200. It is situated in a fine valley, upon the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, on the Grasshopper, a tributary of the Jefferson fork of the Missouri river. Several other towns have been started in close proximity, among which are Virginia City with a population of six thousand, the first house having been built last August; Nevada City, with about 2,500 inhabitants; and several other small, but rapidly growing towns, with such "classic" names as Deer Lodge, Hell Gate, Bitter Root Valley, Horse Prairie, Fort Benton, Gallatin, and New Town, the latter just starting at the mouth of the Big Ham, on the Yellow Stone, the entire population of the Territory, east of the mountains, being now about 17,000 but will probably reach 100,000 by the first of next December.

For agricultural purposes, the vallies are extremely fertile, equally, if not surpassing, any portion of the world for raising stock. Cattle require no foddering, but run out all winter and become fat upon the bunch or buffalo grass, which is very abundant and nutricious. There are no rains there at all, and in the vallies comparatively but little snow, but abundant facilities for irrigation, as mountain streams are very numerous and never-failing. Large preparations are being made for agricultural operations in the vallies of Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin, and in Bitter Root large herds of cattle are being raised, and flouring mills are already in operation.

Of the mineral resources of the Territory, Judge Edgerton speaks in the most glowing terms, the country being rich in quartz lodes, bar and gulch diggings. There are already two quarts mills in operation, that came in late in the season, both taking out large quantities of gold, and two more on the way. The bar and gulch diggings are also yielding largely to those who work them. Soon after arriving, the Judge was invited by Mr. J. Knowles to visit the claim of Knowles, Williams & Higgins. While looking on, he was offered the proceeds of a pan of dirt if he would wash it out himself, the "shake" yielding him the snug little "pile" of $30.05. A Mr. Hackley also invited him to take a "shake" out of his claim, which yielded just $40. The Judge exhibited to us some fine samples of quartz, nuggets and fine gold, as well as some solid bars, the product of the quartz, all of which certainly were very rich specimens of the precious metal.

The Judge's mission to Washington, is to lay the condition of the affairs of the Territory before the authorities, and endeavor, if possible, to get the Territory divided; the present capital, Lewiston, being in the extreme western portion of the Territory, and the Eastern and Western sections being separated by a chain of mountains that renders communication between the two, very difficult indeed. Owing to this, and to the fact that the Territory has not yet been districted, the Judge has, so far, been unable to organize his court, while the telegraph and mail facilities, has prevented him from conveying the necessary information to, or receiving proper advices and instructions from the authorities at Washington, all of which the Judge will use his best endeavors to have remedied before he returns.

Judge E. represents the population of the Territory as being generally intelligent, industrious, and orderly, but that, as in all new countries, especially those reputed to abound in auriferous wealth, they have been very much troubled with a gang of blacklegs, thieves and murderers. A vigilance committee, however, had been formed, on a plan similar to that of the celebrated San Francisco vigilance committee, and some twelve or thirteen of the gang had been arrested, tried, convicted and executed—among them the Sheriff and his deputy—and the prospect was fair, when the Judge left, that the entire band would be broken up.

Of those who accompanied the Judge from this county, W. F. Sanders has gone to practicing law, and has evidently struck a rich "lead;" L. A. Gridley is mining and doing first-rate; young Tilden is also doing well, while the women and children were all in good health and spirits.

The Judge left Bannock City, Jan. 17th, and arrived at Tallmadge, Feb. 23d, being but a trifle over a month, en route, even in mid winter. When certain new routes, now contemplated, are opened, and when proper protection to emigrants is offered by the Government, the journey undoubtedly can be performed in from two to three weeks, when the Territory will rapidly fill up. Before returning to the Territory the Judge will spend a short time in this county, of which we will endeavor to notify our readers, that those who desire to do so, may have an opportunity of conversing with him in reference to the New Eldorado—Idaho.—*Akron Democrat.*

SUDDEN EMIGRATION TO IDAHO.—A recent St. Louis letter says:

A strong Idaho gold fever has raged in this city and State for some time past, and preparations are making to load about ten small light draught steamers for Fort Benton this spring, with freight for the inhospitable region of Idaho. The prevalence of this immigration fever has struck many persons in the West as a little curious, considering the high wages paid for all kinds of skilled labor in all the cities and towns of the West. Governor Stone, of Iowa, finally issued a proclamation, forbidding Iowans from leaving the State, unless they are exempt from the draft; and lately Gen. Rosecrans has issued a general order to the same effect. These prohibitory orders have created consternaion among the steamboat men and others interested in the Idaho business, but especially among the copperheads and conservatives, who were about to immigrate to that territory, to avoid being called upon to serve their country.

OILS.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
REFINERS OF FINE CARBON OIL,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.
WAREHOUSE: No. 92 THIRD street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja4

NORTH AMERICAN OIL CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
REFINED BURNING COAL
AND
CARBON OIL;
Kiskiminitis, Armstrong County.
Warehouse, No. 80 THIRD Street,
PITTSBURGH. PA.
se7 WM. F. JOHNSTON, Pres't.
GEORGE OGDEN, Secret'y.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Liberal Cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and the Eastern markets. [selkly

THE LUCESCO OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COAL OIL,
AND REFINERS OF
PETROLEUM!
TRADE MARKS:
"LUCESCO BURNING COAL OIL;"
"LUCESCO BURNING OIL."
Warehouse, No. 11 WOOD Street.
se7 I. M. PENNOCK, Pres't.
C. H. ISRAEL, Secretary.

THE
ARDESCO OIL COMPANY,
Manufacture and have for sale a superior quality of
REFINED ARDESCO OIL,
Non-explosive. Also,
PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 IRWIN street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7:1y

BREWER, BURKE & Co.,
Commission Merchants.
AGENTS FOR THE
PACIFIC, GLOBE, and LIBERTY OIL WORKS.
Ample STORAGE for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal CASH ADVANCE made on Consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude—
AT LAWRENCEVILLE.
Office and Ware house—Corner DUQUESNE WAY and HANCOCK Street, Pittsburgh. sell

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EUREKA CARBON OIL,
EUREKA LUBRIC OIL,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
NO. 31. MARKET STREET.
se7 PITTSBUEGH, PA.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 NORTH FRONT St., Philadelphia.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

A. G. NEUBERT,
MANUFACTURER OF
ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS.
Also, all kinds of
Trusses, Supporters & Shoulder Braces
Machines for Deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired.
☞ Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT.
169 Smithfield street,
se18:1y PITTSBURGH.

J. REICHENBACH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Patent Artificial Arms and Legs.
The lightest leg known weighs 4½ pounds,—mine is reduced to 2½ pounds.
I have always on hand a stock of
TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS
and all articles in my line.
Those in need of such articles should not forget to call at
No. 58 Fourth street,
se21:1y PITTBURGH.

GROCERS.

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOHN S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 2nd st., near Smithfield,
ja13 PITTSBURGH.

WILLIAM BAGALEY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,
sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK.

J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,
[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers
AND IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers,
Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

COOPERS.

COOPERAGE.
CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,
Corner of East Lane and Third street,
ALLEGHENY
Is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil Whisky and all other kinds of BARRELS, at reasonable rates. no6:6m

CHAS. G. SAUTTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Oil, Whisky, Ale and Pork Barrels.
Cooperage on Perry street, above Chestnut, opposite Straub's Brewery, Allegheny city.
All orders addressed to Box 360, Allegheny P. O., will receive prompt attention. [no20:6m

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS,
Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street,
Between Fifth and Sixth.] PITTSBURGH.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. dec2:tf

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
IRON FOUNDERS AND MILL FINISHERS.
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 WATER street,
se17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.

CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREETS,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE,
BERLIN FOUNDRY,
COR. PENNA. AVENUE & PRICE ST.
Manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of castings for OIL REFINERIES, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of castings for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Also, castings of all kinds for PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS. Also, JOBBING and MACHINE CASTINGS, light or heavy, made to order.
se7:1y

FULTON FOUNDRY,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse: No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK,
PROPRIETOR.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
MANUFACTURES
NAIL MACHINES, ROLLS, SQUEEZERS AND ROLLING-MILL CASTINGS GENERALLY.
GAS AND WATER PIPES.
Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles,
House Fronts and Window Heads.
ROLLS TURNED,
and all fitting done to order.
A large assortment of Rolling-mill Pattern on hand, purchased from "Fort Pitt Foundry."
se24

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Warehouse, 149 First & 120 Second sts.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings.
☞ Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings o every description made to order.
☞ Having a complete MACHINE SHOP attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.
200,000 APPLE TREES,
Extra fine, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of PEAR, (standard and dwarf,) CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM, EVERGREEN, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c., &c., wholesale and retail at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MURDOCH. Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

GEORGE TEORGE will commence his
MUSIC SCHOOL,
At his rooms, corner of WOOD and FIFTH streets, third story, THIS DAY.
Engagements for the GREAT WESTERN BAND will be properly attended to.
GEORGE TEORGE,
oct19 Leader of Great Western Band

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR.

CORNWELL & KERR,
Carriage Manufacturers,
SILVER AND BRASS PLATERS,
and manufacturers of
Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,)
fe2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

KREBS & BRO.,,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets,
PITTSBURGH.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit; Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se26:1y

DRY GOODS.

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood street,
Third house above Diamond alley,
se25 PITTSBURGH.

DRESS GOODS
from last Summer, selling cheap, at
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

FANCY SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUES,
PLAID MOHAIRS,
ORGANDIE LAWNS,
and a full assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
on hands, at
N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.
mar1

FINANCIAL.

GOLD AND STOCK PURCHASES
IN NEW YORK.
R. H. Gallaher & Brother,
BROKERS,
No. 18 William street,
NEW YORK.
BUY and SELL GOLD, STOCKS and other SECURITIES, at all the STOCK BOARDS, and fill Telegraphic, or Mail orders with promptitude. They attend regularly the EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and any dispatches addressed to them there, after 7 p. m., and up to 10 p. m., will meet with attention.
N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe3:tf

N. HOLMES & SONS,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT
BANK NOTES AND SPECIE,
No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ COLLECTIONS made on all the principal cities throughout the United States. se7

THE FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
(LATE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.)
Capital, $400,000, with privilege to Increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

GERMAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of Sixth and Wood Sts.
BANK OF DISCOUNT, DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE.
REPRESENTED CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
Stockholders individually liable to the extent of their private means.
Gold, Silver and Currency bought at best market rates.
Drafts on Germany and other foreign countries, and on all the principal cities in the United States bought and sold.
Collections made on all accessable points and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.
Deposits received and interest allowed upon time deposits as per agreement.
Banks, Bankers, Business Firms and others doing business with us will find their orders promptly executed, and their interest at all times carefully consulted.
Bank open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.
GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.
A. HOEVELER, President. se21

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
Office: No. 63 Fourth street.
Deposits received DAILY, and every SATURDAY EVENING.
Interest paid at 6 per cent. per annum,
TRUSTEES:
ISAAC JONES, President.
Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Wm. H. Smith, C. G. Hussey,
W. B. Copeland, Jacob Painter,
Harvey Childs, Nicholas Voeghtly.
no16:6m

GOLD, SILVER.
PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE,
AND
PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND
Railroad Stocks, Bought at Highest Rates, by
JAMES O'CONNOR,
Office, Bagaley's Building, cor. MARKET and WATER streets. se7

UPHOLSTERY.

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.

EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 THIRD street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fire-board Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Crude and Refined
Petroleum, Lard, and other Oils.
del9:6m

PATTERSON'S BAZAAR
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.
W. S. JACKSON,
117 Fourth St., Near Smithfield,
le8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

GROCERIES—
150 hhds. N. O. Sugar, new crop;
60 " P. R. do., prime;
45 " Cuba do.;
120 bbls. N. O. Molasses, direct from N. O.;
200 " N. Y. brands Syrups;
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. Loverings Syrup;
250 half bbls. Lake Herring;
50 " " White Fish;
500 pkgs. Mackerel, (bbls. and half bbls.)
230 Bags Rio Coffee, *prime*;
325 boxes Tobacco, 5's and 10's, Navy and Baltimore Plug;
35 bags Patna and Rangoon Rice;
100 boxes Colgate's Soaps, ass'd and German;
170 half chests Tea. Y. H., G. P., Imperial and Black. For sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Grocers,
fe24 Second street.

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidzick Champagne. In store and for sale by
fe2 MILLER & RICKETSON

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

CRYSTALLINE CANDLES.—1,000 Boxes of those beautiful and useful Candles For sale by
oc13 R. C. & J. H. SAWYER.

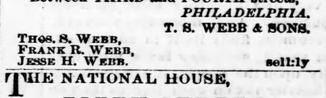
BARBER'S SOAP.—Only 25 cents per cake, or $2 50 per doz. Try it. For sale by
oct13 R. C. & J. H. SAWYER

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st of April we will remove our MUSIC STORE to
53 Fifth street,
The house, at present, occupied by Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.
A fine assortment of
PIANOS,
on hand, presently, in
No. 51 Fifth street,
J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,
fe4 Sole Agents of Decker's Pianos.

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,



AND MANUFACTURER OF
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,
DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,
SACCHAROMETERS, &c
IMPORTER OF
FINE FIELD GLASSES,
TELESCOPES, &c.
ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES
MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.
No. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Next door to Adams' Express Office.
se7

REMOVAL.
ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL,
I will remove to
No. 51 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre,
at present occupied by J. M. Hoffman & Bro., And will be prepared to give the public general satisfaction, with a well selected stock of PHILOSOPHICAL and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, and a large supply of OPTICAL GOODS, with a fine assortment of RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which are warranted to strengthen and improve the SIGHT. Made and sold only by
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,
39 FIFTH street.
Remember the number, 51, 51, 51 Fifth street, after the 1st of April and do not be imposed upon by others. mar2

HOTELS.

"THE UNION" HOTEL,
ARCH STREET,
Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS.
THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. sell:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET.
M'KEESPORT, PA
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB,
PROPRIETOR.
NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales, and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. MEALS served up at all hours. feb1:1y

HENRY SHALER'S
Monongahela Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 19 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The very best of Shell and Can OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. de2:3m

PH. BABINGER,
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 20 Market street.
The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Warm LUNCH every morning. ja21:tf

OPEN AGAIN.---E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.
☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 FIFTH street,
Odd Fellows Hall Building,
se7:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

C. R. LEONHAUSER & J. J. ROEMER, the latter formerly of Eli Young's Exchange, have just opened a
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
at No. 130 SMITHFIELD st., near Virgin alley, where they will keep always on hand fresh Shell, Bucket and Can OYSTERS, and will serve up all the delicacies of the season. Prices 20 to 25 per cent. lower than any house in town. Meals served up at short notice. Give us a call. no26:tf C. R. LEONHAUSER & CO.

BOWERY SALOON,
No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.
se7:6m

HENRY BENDER'S
Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
No. 241 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

HENRY ZIMMERMANN'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 95 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Corner Federal and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The choicest WINES, ALES, BEERS and LIQUORS kept constantly on hand. [no25:3m

DISSOLUTION.
The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,
Shippers and Dealers
IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.
All orders left at our Yards,
Nos. 322 & 327 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,
And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 323 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.
Terms—CASH. de29:tf

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER American, Swiss, and Geneva WATCHES, JEWELRY SILVER PLATED WARE, Gold Silver and Steel SPECTACLES, F

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photoaraphs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Terms of the Commercial.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Single copy.....3 cents.
Mail subscribers (311 issues).....$8.00

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The First Spring Run of Coal.

The following is a list of coal that has and will go out during the present rise, as far as can be ascertained, so far as towing boats are concerned. A few pairs of "broad-horns" have already departed, and others will follow, the river at present being in a fair boating stage:

For Cincinnati.

TOW-BOATS.	BARGES.	BUSH.
Lion	9	90,000
Star	9	75,000
Whale	10	90,000
Coal Hill	10	90,000
Dick Fulton	10	90,0000
Storm No. 2	7	90,000
Dolphin	7	65,000
Hercules No. 2	9	85,000
Arab	6	55,000
Tigress No. 3	9	90,000
Petrel No. 2	6	55,000
Lake Erie No. 3	19	90,000
Total	102	940,000

For Louisville.

Panther	9	90,000
Hornet	9	90,000
Warner	7	70,000
Shark	10	90,000
Tom Farron	9	50,000
Alps	10	100,000
Tom Reese	7	70,000
Wild Cat	9	90,000
Leopard	7	70'000
Nick Bigley	5	50,000
Bengal Tiger	10	100,000
Total	88	870,000

Recapitulation.

Total number of tow-boats	23
Total number of of barges	190
Total bushels of coal	1,810,000

Exciting Rumors in Baltimore.

There were rumors in Baltimore on Monday of an extensive rebel raid on the Chesapeake, and that the steamer Louisiana, of the Norfolk line, had been captured by a party of rebels while on her downward trip to Fortress Monroe, and had been taken into one of the rivers of the Western shore of Virginia. It was stated that the rebels were in armed tugs. As far as can be ascertained, this rumor is false, but three other small boats have been captured. One of them is the sidewheel steamer S. P. Thomas, Capt. Webster, employed as a dispatch boat between Fortress Monroe and Cherry Stone Inlet. The other two were tugs, employed between the same points. The party making the capture were in a schooner, supposed to have come out of the Rappahannock, boarded the steamer, and compelled Captain Webster to give bonds to the amount of some twenty thousand dollars, and then released him. They stole eleven thousand dollars from the Captain. Information was yesterday received at the military headquarters in this city that the wires were cut by raiders on Saturday morning, which was doubtless done by the same party who made the capture.

Important from Europe.

The steamship City of New York arrived at New York on Monday morning, with later advices from Liverpool. The steamship Hibernian arrived out on the 21st, and the America at Southampton on the 24th. England has proposed a conference on the Danish difficulties and a new basis, and Austria and Prussia have given their assent to it. The *Times* hopes that a pacific solution of the question will be arrived at. The House of Commons has debated the question of the Mersey rams. A motion for the production of the papers was rejected by twenty-five majority for the Government. The *Morning Post's* city article says the reports from Paris are still more positive that confidential negotiations are progressing between France and England for a joint recognition of the Confederates, and if England refuses, France will act alone. The *Post* declines to vouch for these reports.

In the House of Commons, Mr. FITZGERALD denounced the Government for seizing LAIRD'S rams, and stated that the action was in contravention of the law. In moving for all the correspondence on the subject, he said he should deplore a war with America, but would rather go to war than that the law of England should be injured in consequence of the threats of foreign Ambassadors. The Attorney-General defended the Government, and explained the legality of their action. He claimed for the Government the merit of acting from a sense of justice, and no other motive. Several speakers denounced the course of the Government, and charged it with pusillanimity. Finally, the motion was rejected by a vote of 178 against 153, a majority of twenty-five for the Government. The announcement of the vote was received with loud cheers from the Ministerial side.

Mr. Layard said that it was time that, with the consent of the British and American Governments, tobacco had been passed through the blockade from Richmond for the Austrian and French Governments. England had made no similar application for cotton, because the case was altogether different. An immense meeting at Dublin, to protest against the erection of the Albert memorial on College Green, was broken up by a riotous proceeding and the Fenian Brotherhood. A desperate fight took place, but resulted in nothing serious. It is asserted that some of the combatants wore the American uniform. The Confederate loan has declined to 52@54.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced to six per cent.

The Jura, from Portland, arrived out on the 24th ult.

Affairs in Schleswig are unchanged.

The report is confirmed that Austria and Prussia have agreed to a conference in London, but they will not discontinue hostilities in the meantime.

The Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a speech, distinctly asserts that not until the former state of things is reinstated in Schleswig, will the Danish government renew its efforts for terminating, by means of negotiations, its conflict with the Germans.

The London *Times* thinks it probable that the Spring will see a revolution in Germany.

The Liverpool markets are generally quiet but steady. London Consols 91¾@91½ for money.

Additional particulars of the Prussian repulse at Duppel are conflicting. One account looks disastrous for the Prussians; but the Prussian official account is the reverse, only admitting three killed and twenty wounded.

It is asserted that the *entente cordial* between France and England is no longer doubtful. The Emperor agrees to cooperate.

COAL.—Pittsburgh coal was selling at Louisville on Saturday, at 30@36c per bushel, and Pomeroy coal at 32c.

Is Whisky King?

A few years ago it was proclaimed with confidence and boasted of with pride, that Cotton was king. The slave holders of the South and the political and theological pro-slavery lickspittles of the North, all right lovingly adopted the dogma as a part of their creed. For a time Cotton was allowed to govern the country, and then its parvenue courtiers strutted about in all the glitter of barbarian pomp. But times have changed; Cotton was discovered to be a hollow, false pretender, and as such, was deposed, and its courtiers, political and theoiogical, were driven back to wallow in the slime out of which they had so suddenly arisen.

Now, it seems we have got another king, namely, Whisky. Whisky has stepped into the place from which Cotton was so lately and so ignominiously ejected; has seized the sceptre; has sat down on the throne, and has begun to promulgate his laws. The change is only from bad to worse, because, base as Cotton was, Whisky is ten-fold baser; barbarous as were the upholders of Cotton, those of Whisky are ten-fold more barbarous; demoralizing as were the influences of Cotton, those of Whisky are ten-fold more demoralizing. The United States Senate, the branch of our National Legislature which, in the framing of the General Government was intended to be, and which, in practise, has almost always proved itself to be, out of sympathy with the people, has set itself up as the champion of Whisky against the people, and, so far, its championship has proved successful. Whilst everything else is to be ground into the earth by excessive taxation, Whisky, by the efforts of the Senate, is, for the present, to go free, and in future to be subjected to a merely nominal excise; whilst other business men are to be almost literally the servants of the tax-collector, the Whisky mannfacturer and Whisky seller are to be his masters. Whilst every one else will have to submit to have the bread taken out of his children's mouths to defray the expenses of the war, the Whisky dealer, whether he be manufacturer or vender, whether he be rich or poor, whether he be loyal or disloyal, may look on and laugh.

We do not object to being taxed ourselves, or to the people being taxed, to defray the expenses of this enormously great and intensely wicked rebellion. On the contrary we most heartily approve of it. Rather than see the Union dissolved and our government overthrown, we would willingly give up every cents worth of property we own, and we are sure the great mass of the people would do the same. But, at the same time, we protest, and therein, we doubt not, the people with one accord will join us, against the outrage which Congress has just perpetrated, in exempting intoxicating liquors from taxation, whilst everything else is subjected to it, and in exempting them while everything else is to be made to groan under taxation in order that they may be exempted. In doing this, Congress, at the bidding of the Senate, has revised the rule that usually prevails in matters of this kind. Ordinarily when governments find it necessary to resort to taxation, intoxicating liquors is the very first thing they seize upon for that purpose. And, moreover, whenever a government finds itself in such a situation that its necessary taxes must bear heavily upon the people, it always imposes a heavier tax on such liquors than on anything else—it always discriminates against intoxicating liquors, which are not necessary to the poor, and in favor of such things as are necessary to them. This is the course which our Government pursued during the war of 1812, and it is the course which the House of Representatives—the People's House—the House which, under the Constitution, has the right to control all such matters—was led to pursue now, and would have pursued but for the Senate. The Senators may rest assured that the people will ask what merit there is in intoxicating liquors, that they should escape taxation, while every bite of food the poor laboring man and his wife and children eat, and every stitch of clothes they wear, are shingled over two or three plies deep with taxes; and they may rest assured that they will not only make the inquiry, but that they will hold the Senators who took such an extraordinary course responsible for an answer to it.

What influence could have been brought to bear upon Senators that had upon them such an unaccountable effect. The people will never believe that men, as capable as they are of knowing right from wrong, could have pursued the course they pursued in regard to this matter without being swayed to it by something of more than ordinary potency; and they will be anxious to know what that something was. Was it the influence of the grogshops, was it their love of whisky, their love of money, or, if not, what else was it that so blinded them, and led them into such a devious course? Senators may think these questions impertinent, but the people will not agree with them. The people will think them very pertinent and very proper, and they will insist on an answer to them. This, Senators may rely upon; because whatever may be the case with them, the people are not exactly ready yet to accept whisky for their king. They do not yet hold it in such high estimation as to be ready to consent that it shall be placed altogether above law when every other thing is placed under it.

It is said that the Senate out-generalled the House in regard to the Whisky bill—that by parliamentary manœuvering it tricked the House into an approval of the bill as it now stands. If this is true, it does not speak well either for the Senate or the House. The people expect something else from both houses than either to trick or be tricked. They will not recognize that as being any part of the business of either. But they will recognize the fact that the interest and honor of the nation require the two houses of Congress to employ themselves at something very different from a game of tricks.

Perhaps it may be said that we speak warmly on this subject. If it should, our answer is that we feel warmly on it, and out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. But warmly as we speak and feel, we are sure that the people will both speak and feel as warmly in regard to it as we do.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.—Nearly every Revolutionary star has set. It appears from a letter of the Commissioner of Pensions that only twelve of the soldiers of the Revolution are now living, whose ages range from 94 to 105 years, and whose pensions only amount to from $24 to $96 per annum.

GEN. CUSTAR is a native of Ohio, and graduated at West Point in 1861. His rank now in the regulars is first lieutenant. He is a splendid cavalry officer, and is in command of the forces which was commanded by the late Gen. Buford.

COL. DAHLGREN AND MEN SAFE.—The New York *Tribune's* correspondent announces the safe arrival, at Fortress Monroe, of Col. DAHLGREN and men.

PARSON BROWNLOW.—The Parson is recovering from his severe illness, and left Knoxville a few days ago for the North. He arrived at Louisville on Thursday.

NATIONS in a state of war are like individuals in a state of intoxication; they frequently contract debts when drunk, which they are obliged to pay when sober.

OUR ADVANCE HAS WITHDRAWN FROM TUNNEL HILL.—Dispatches to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, from Chattanooga, indicate that the rebels are pressing our lines. Our advance has been withdrawn from Tunnel Hill to Ringgold. The rebel furnaces at Atlanta have stopped running for want of coal. Advices from Knoxville, of the 5th inst., say that LONGSTREET is supposed to be at Greenville. His forces hold Bull's Gap. It is thought that only a small portion of his army has gone to Georgia. Our advance is near Morristown.

THE BLACK SOLDIERS IN FLORIDA.—Col. HALLOWELL, a young citizen of Philadelphia, and a veteran in the war, commanded the Massachusetts 54th, which behaved so splendidly in the desperate battle of Olustee, or Ocum Pond, as it is termed in the official dispatch of BEAUREGARD. An officer writes: "Before going into battle the 54th was double-quicked for a mile, and, as they went in, General SEYMOUR said to Colonel HALLOWELL, 'The day is lost; you must go in and save the corps.' He did go in and save it, checked the enemy, held the field, and was the very last to leave, and covered the retreat." Another correspondent says: "I hear loud praises of the 54th Massachusetts 8th United States, and 1st North Carolina (colored.) They went up at the double quick when our advance was nearly destroyed, and saved the left from being turned, in which case the whole force would have been annihilated. The conduct of the troops is represented to have been uniformly admirable. The colored troops did nobly. Colonel HALLOWELL, in an address to his regiment, told them he could not find fault with a single officer or man. And I could but admire their patience while waiting to have their wounds dressed, and to be conveyed to the hospital from the steamer. In the 8th U. S. colored, one of the battle-flags was lost, but not till after eight men had been killed in the color guard."

MARRIED:

WILLIAMS—TOWER—By the Rev. J. Hughes, at the residence of the bride's father, Monongahela city, ROBERT J. WILLIAMS and MARY M. TOWER, daughter of W. E. Tower, Esq. No cards.

DIED:

INGLIS—On Sunday evening, 6th instant, ELLEN, wife of Mr. Samuel Inglis, in her 24th year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to her funeral from the residence of her husband, on Watson street, Eighth Ward, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

LOST.—On MONDAY, 7th instant, on Fifth street, a RAT and TAN TERRIER DOG. Had on a lether collar, silver plate, inscribed H. H. B. THOMPSON, STONEWALL JACKSON, Pittsburgh. Any person returning said Dog to Monongahela House Barber Shop, will be liberally rewarded. ma8:1t

PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1st, 1864	191,798 11
	$391,798 11
Liabilities	$20,025 08

I AM PREPARED to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE at rates as low as those of other good Companies.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent,
mh8 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

WHY SUFFER PAIN IN THE

Extraction of your Teeth,

when you can have them extracted without any AT THE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 278 Penn street,

by a perfectly safe and pleasant process. Call and examine those beautiful specimens of

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

and you will be convinced that they are superior to any made in the city.

A full set on Vulcanite, plain teeth, $5.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful gums, and the plate highly polished, for from $10 to $12.

Partial and full sets on Gold and Silver, at proportionate rates.

OLD GOLD PLATES purchased at their FULL value.

Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.

QUINCY A. SCOTT,
mh8 Dentist, 278 Penn street.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

AT WHOLESALE,

Warranted Uniform in Quality.

JAMES P. TANNER,

NO. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

invites the attention of his customers, and merchants generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, purchased direct from New England manufacturers, which, for extent, variety, and durability, and adaptation to the wants of all sections, is not surpassed in this or any city. Prices as low as those of Philadelphia or New York.

Buyers are invited to an examination of this stock.

Orders entrusted to him shall command his prompt and particular attention, and be faithfully executed. se

OPENING SALE

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

On MONDAY, MARCH 21st, 1864.

We will open our splendid assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES for ladies', gents' and children's wear. **SLATER & SOUTH,**
mh6-tf 51 Market st., Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of David Torrence, of Jefferson township, Allegheny County, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them to me, for settlement, without delay.

JOHN TORRENCE, Executor,
mh7-tf No. 171 Second st., Pittsburgh.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

NEW SPRING GOODS,

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Just Opening,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

mh5

STRAY COW.—Came to the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 2d day of March, inst., living in M'Clure township, Allegheny county, a WHITE and RED COW. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

mh5:3t JOSEPH RISCHER.

PAMPHLET LAWS.—In pursuance of the Act of April 10th, 1835, I will receive subscriptions for the PAMPHLET LAWS of this Commonwealth for the present session. Price per copy 50 cents—payable when the subscription is made. DAVID AIKEN, Jr.,
mar2:1w County Treasurer.

THREE SECOND-HAND

MELODEONS,

For sale cheap.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
fe20 81 Wood street.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Telegraphic Correspondence of Commercial.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

The Holstein Question.

Colonel Rasloff, Danish Minister, has gotten out a pamphlet representing the Danish view of the Schleswig Holstein question, for private circulation among the members of the Cabinet, Congressmen and foreign diplomats. It is understood that the German Ministers will reply to what they consider his fallacious statements.

State Quotas Filled—An Additional Call for Troops.

Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa, have raised their full quotas under the five hundred thousand call; Ohio, Wisconsin and Missouri very nearly so. Pennsylvania and Kentucky continue to be most backward. It is not true that as soon as the impending draft is completed another will be ordered. But the proposition is entertained in the War Department to make an additional call for two hundred thousand men, before the draft is made, in order to make up for the deficit to be caused by the transfer of men from the army to the navy, and to raise and keep ready for emergencies two large reserve bodies, one to be formed in the West and the other in the East.

General Meade's Order to Retreat at the Battle of Gettysburg.

It is stated authoritively that an order to retreat from Gettysburg after the first day's fight was proved before the Committee on the Conduct of the War to have been given by General Meade, was issued before he reached Gettysburg, upon the supposition that the enemy advanced upon him for the purpose of giving him battle. General Meade had selected favorabte ground some miles east of Gettysburg, upon which he meant to await the approach of the rebel army, and directed troops in advance to fall back to it. Upon reaching Gettysburg, however, he satisfied himself of the superority of the position held by our troops, near the town, determined to give battle from it, and countermanded the previous orders.

Arrival of General Hunter.

Gen. Hunter has arrived here from the West, with the finding of the commission of inquiry into the conduct of Gens. Rosecrans, McCook, Crittenden and Negley. It is understood that although the first three mentioned officers are not pronounced altogether blameless, the commission does not recommend any further proceedings against them. Nothing was found to sustain the charges against Gen. Negley. The letter of General Rosecrans, in reply to that of General Wood published with the former's report, is part of the record of commission. It is very bitter.

Gen. Burnside.

General Burnside is here. He reports considerable success in recruiting for the Ninth Army Corps.

Debate in the House.

Mr. Brooks made a long stump speech to-day on the Deficiency Bill, in which he charged that the thirty millions deficiency for transportation, was for the expense of sending to their homes the few soldiers who have had an opportunity to exercise the elective franchise.

The debate which sprung up on a clause of the Deficiency bill, appropriating thirty-three thousand dollars for medical attendance of colored refugees, enlivened, if it did not instruct, the House.

Green Clay Smith made one of his strong anti-rebellion, anti-slavery speeches, which was responded to by Mr. Mallory in his usual strain.

A lively personal discussion followed between Blow and Blair.

Mr. Rollins followed, eulogizing the latter's emancipation record, and congratulating himself on their present association together. He reminded the former of the time when they two were members of the Know-Nothing party, and voted in 1855 for Col. Doniphan against Benton, forty-four times.

Mr. Blow admitted the fact, but denied that the question of slavery was involved, and added that he was proud to have belonged to the great American party, which, if successful, would have prevented war.

A bill which passed the House to-day, requires any American vessel sailing to or from foreign ports, to carry letter and newspaper mails at the request of the Postmaster General, or Minister, or Consul.

Surgeon General Hammond.

The prosecution on the trial of Surgeon General Hammond, have not yet closed. The testimony recently taken shows the purchases of medical supplies to the amount of one and a half million of dollars from Wyeth & Bro., of Philadelphia, and J. C. McGuire & Co., of Washington, whom, it is charged, Gen. Hammond favored at the Government's expense. Some of the whisky furnished by Wyeth, was brought from a hospital into the Court, having the appearance of catsup.

Gen. Buell Pronounced Free from Blame

It has long been a matter of surprise to military circles, that the finding of the commission to investigate the conduct of General Buell has never been made public. It now appears that the delay was accidental. The commission pronounced him free from all blame. It is due to Gen. Buell to say that he has borne an intended injustice of unproved imputations upon his military capacity and loyalty so long without a murmur.

Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs reported in favor of extending the Northern superintendency so as to embrace Dacotah.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Stebbins' Speech on the Gold Question.

It is understood that the speech on the Gold question, delivered last week by Mr. Stebbins of New York, was written by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. This will explain the extravagant praise bestowed on it by the same correspondent in yesterday's issue of that paper.

More Revenue from Tobacco.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the proposed amendments to the tax law to be sent before the Committee of Ways and Means to-morrow, will recommend a tax on all sales of about one-tenth of one per cent.; twenty-five per cent. on leaf, and forty cents on manufactured tobacco, and four per cent. on incomes over five thousand and under ten thousand dollars.

A Suspected Nominee.

Robert Beale, nominated for Warden of the Washington Jail, is charged from several quarters, with disloyal sympathies.

Decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has heretofore advised the revenue officers not to prosecute wholesale dealers in proprietary articles for selling those articles in the original package without affixing the appropriate stamps, where such sales are made prior to April 1st, 1864. The Commissioner now decides not to extend this privilege beyond that date, since Congress is in session, and can grant further relief, if desired.

Revival of the Lanman Book Job.

The House, by a majority of sixteen, adopted a resolution, introduced by Mr. Spaulding, reviving the Lanman book job, but cutting down the price to one dollar for each copy copy-righted.

Mr. Farnsworth gave notice that when Illinois was called he should introduce a resolution rescinding Mr. Spaulding's.

In executive session in the Senate to-day a motion was entered to reconsider the confirmation of Dr. Barnes as Medical Inspector General, when it was subsequently ascertained that his commission had already been issued to him, so that reconsideration cannot be had. V.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 7, 1864.

Senate and House Proceedings.

The Democratic Senators were noisier than usual to-day.

In the House, Mr. Bigham read a bill relating to the turnpike and plank roads in Allegheny county. This bill increases the tolls, and punishes the managers if the roads are not kept in good order. The bill comes from a committee.

Also, a bill to open Butler street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

Col. Glass a bill to charter the Western Railroad. This is to locate a railroad on the canal from Allegheny City to Freeport. Also, resolutions in regard to the reception of General Grant.

Mr. Herron a bill to charter the Pittsburgh and Franklin Railroad. This contemplates a six foot gauge. B.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling upon the President, if compatible with the public interest, to inform the House what steps he had taken, or is about taking, for an exchange of prisoners, and that he communicate all the unpublished correspondence in relation to the said exchange.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., objected, and so the resolution lies over.

Mr. Alley, of Mass., from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported a bill requiring all sailing and steam vessels between the United States and foreign countries to carry the mails for such reasonable compensation as may be deemed proper, authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for four years, carrying mail matter other than letters to the Pacific coast by sea, etc. The bill passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, made a speech denouncing the extravagance in military expenditures.

Mr. Stevens thought that if the items in this bill were improper, gentlemen could vote them down.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, advocated the item of thirty thousand dollars for medical attendance on contrabands, and Mr. Mallory, of Ky., opposed it, wishing to confine the appropriation to those actually employed in the army.

SENATE.—Mr. Conness introduced a bill to amend the act to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, passed July 1st, 1862. Referred to the Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the bill repealing all acts for the rendition of fugitive slaves was made the special order for Wednesday next, at 12½ o'clock.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a quorum of the Senate consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and qualified.

Resolved, That if a majority of the Presidential electors duly appointed and qualified vote for one person, he is the President.

Resolved, That if the electors for President devolves upon the Senate and House of Representatives, and the votes of a majority of the House be cast for one person, he is the President.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Ramsey, of Min., proceeded to the consideration of the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Paul, Minnesota, to the head waters of Lake Superior.

Mr. Howe opposed the bill at considerable length.

Messrs. Ramsey, Wilkinson and Johnson supported the bill.

Mr. Doolittle replied to the remarks of Mr. Johnson, and defended his State from any narrow minded policy against her sister State of Minnesota. Adjourned.

News from Mobile.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—Captain Hopkins, well known here before the war as a river captain, arrived on Saturday, from Mobile on the 18th ult. He says there were but 8,000 troops at Mobile, and, though the fortifications near the city were good, they could be carried by a large force. Sherman's movements frightened the people terribly, but a desperate resistance would have been made had he attacked the city. Every male there between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five are well drilled soldiers. There is no distress in the South, but the people are willing to accept peace on almost any terms, yet the leaders, however, are determined to fight to the last. The gunboats in Mobile Bay, four of them, and the iron clad Tennessee, are of the most formidable character. Pemberton and Lovell are at Columbia, shelved. Price has not gone to Mexico, but still in command of his Missourians, in Arkansas.

Interesting from Florida.

NEW YORK, March 7.—By the steamer Arago, which has arrived from Hilton Head, we have interesting news from Florida.

All was quiet at Jacksonville. Reinforcements are rapidly arriving, and General Seymour's position was sufficiently formidable to repel any attack. Our troops are outside of the town—some of them at a distance of eight miles.

The fortifications in front of Jacksonville are of an extensive character.

Flags of truce had communicated with the rebels for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain our wounded, who had fallen into their hands, but their request was refused.

The main body of the enemy is encamped between the Ten Mile Run and Baldwin, with a considerable force at the former place.

The rebels admit their loss to be enormous, some even stating it as high as 2,000.

On the 27th, a small skirmish occurred between our cavalry and the rebels, near Camp Finnegan. The rebels had five wounded. None of our men were hurt.

Gen. Gillmore arrived at Jacksonville on the 29th.

Arrest of an Oath of Allegiance Man.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Yesterday afternoon officer J. F. Parker, arrested Wm. H. Shell, an iron moulder, upon the charge of violating his oath of allegiance. The charge was made by Shell, a refugee from Virginia, who stated that early in the rebellion Shell went to the Confederate States and served in the army; he then deserted and returned to the loyal States and took the oath of allegiance, and since his residence here has been indulging in treasonable language. And it was also stated that before his desertion from the rebels he was taken prisoner by the Federal troops, paroled, and then returned to the rebel ranks.

Shell is a native of Winchester, Va., where his family now resides. Shell was taken to the Central Guard House and delivered to the military authorities for trial.

Gen. Sherman Reported at Vicksburg.

MEMPHIS, March 5.—The election for sheriff is progressing quietly to-day. There is great activity among party friends of the different candidates, and the official count will be required to determine the result.

Reports are current that Gen. Sherman has returned to Vicksburg, and it is generally believed in official circles, but nothing definite has yet been received. No arrivals from that place.

Gen. M'Pherson's corps is reported to be between Jackson and Black River, and Hurlburt near Brandon. Definite news is hourly expected.

Adjutant Cohen was arrested for furnishing exemption papers for fifty dollars apiece.

The President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A recent correspondence between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury has given occasion to some telegrams unjust to both parties. Pains have been taken to ascertain the truth, and there is the highest authority for saying that neither letter contained more than a frank explanation of their respective positions, and that nothing in them evinces the slightest abatement in their mutual respect and confidence.

Rebel Prisoners Coming North.

CAIRO, March 7.—The steamer City of Alton, with fifty-one bales of cotton, and the Silver Moon with 852 bales, arrived from Memphis this morning.

Eighty-four men and eight officers, rebel prisoners from Memphis, go North this morning.

Serious Illness of Fernando Wood.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Fernando Wood is lying at the point of death with an attack of pneumonia, at his residence in this city.

The bids for the one million soldiers' bounty fund bonds have reached four millions, all at a premium; one bid being as high as 105.

Col. Dahlgren's Arrival Doubtful.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It is understood that subsequent dispatches received here throw doubts upon the correctness of the information of the arrival of Col. Dahlgren at Fortress Monroe. Nothing official, however, can be learned about the matter.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A private letter, dated Havana, March 1st, states that the U. S. gunboat Desoto was on the dry-dock there. The blockade runners and secessionists had threatened to burn her, and had also threatened violence to her officers. The Spanish authorities had given the officers permission to wear side arms, and they now visit the city fully armed.

Election Broken Up in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, March 7.—The guerrillas prevented the election in Hickman county on Saturday last, destroying boxes and scattering ballots. The band was under the leadership of a notorious fellow named Cowan. This is the only item of interruption occurring in Gen. Rosecrans' district. All quiet at Chattanooga.

Steamship Sunk.

PORTLAND, Me., March 7.—The steamer Bohemian has gone to pieces, and her goods are strewn on the coast for miles. Collector Washburne has placed a strong guard along the shore to prevent stealing. Persons from the scene of the wreck, late this afternoon, report that nothing is to be seen of the steamship.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—A fire on Market street this morning destroyed six dwelling houses, and several stables, sheds, and a wagon shop. Loss, about $22,000; insured to about $12,000.

The Third Missouri Colored Regiment, now in this city, has been ordered to New Orleans, and will leave immediately.

A Dictionary for Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Several weeks ago a resolution was passed ordering fifteen hundred copies of Landman's Dictionary for the use of Congress, at two dollars per copy. The resolution was afterwards repealed, and to-day Mr. Spaulding offered a resolution to remove the doubts which had risen as to the binding force and efficacy of either of those resolutions, and affirming in all particulars the one which heretofore passed, providing for the printing of the work, save only that the price shall be limited to one dollar per copy.

Municipal Election in Portland Gone Union.

PORTLAND, ME., March 9.—Jacob McClellan, the Union candidate, is elected Mayor of this city over John B. Carrott, by a majory of 1,130. The vote stands: McClellan, 1,191; Carrott, 805; scattering, 6. All the wards have gone Union, electing every alderman, councilman and subordinate officer.

Correction.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The *Bulletin* furnishes the following: There is no truth in the statement recently published in the New York *Tribune* that one of the corps commanders at the battle of Gettysburg had in his pocket, on the 2d of July, an order from General Meade, directing the army to retreat.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant. JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier General of Volunteers.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 7, 1864.

COTTON—Quiet and steady, at 78@79c.

FLOUR—Advancing tendency; sales 9,590 bbls at $4 45@8 70 for State, $7 20@7 30 for Ohio, and Southern unchanged.

WHEAT—Buoyant; sales 30,000 bushels at $1 60@1 62 for Chicago Spring, $1 61@1 62 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 69@1 71 for Red.

CORN—Buoyant; sales 28,000 bushels at $1 32@1 35.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls; Wheat, 900 bus; Corn, 4,000 bus.

[By Telegraph.]

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

FLOUR—Dull; sales of 1000 bbls Extra Family, at $7@7,50, and Fancy at $8@9. Rye Flour dull at $6. In Cornmeal there is nothing doing.

WHEAT—Wheat moves slowly at $1,00 for Red, and White at $1,75@1,85.

RYE—Sales of small lots at $1,30@1,33.

CORN—In active request, and has advanced 1c; sales of 17,000 bush yellow at $1,20@1,21.

OATS—Unsettled; 3000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 80@83c.

SEEDS—Cloverseed declined 25c; 8,000 bushels sold at $7,62½@8; Timothy seed, $3,25@3,50; Flax seed sold at $3,25.

PROVISIONS—Are held firmly; sales of Mess Pork at $23@23,50; 100 tcs Hams at 13½; Sides, 10¾; Shoulders, 9¾@10

LARD—Steady at 14c.

WHISKY—Is firm at 94@96c in bbls, and 90@91c for drudge.

[By Telegrapn.]

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 7, 1864.

COTTON—Drooping. Receipts, 162 bales, Government auction sales embrace 220 bales Low Middling to Middling at 48@63c.

OATS—Advanced 2c.

Other articles unchanged.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

Cattle dull and prices declined. 1,722 head sold at from 8@14½c per pound for common to extra.

SHEEP—Are also very dull and lower, 10,000 head sold at from 7½@8¼c per pound, gross.

HOGS—Unchanged. 3,600 head sold at from $10@12 per 100 pounds, gross.

COWS—About 200 head sold at from $20@50 per head, as to quality.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 8.

FLOUR steady: sales 1000 bbls Howard street superfine at $6 87½.

WHEAT—Wheat dull; red $1,55@1,60.

CORN—Active; sales 30,000 bush at $1.16@1,18.

WHISKY—Firm at 90c.

COFFEE—Coffee is quiet.

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS.—"A knowledge of the manner in which articles are combined to form 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' and the beneficial effects resulting from the use of them, has induced me to use them in my practice, believing them of great benefit in affections of the Bronchial organs."—*J. F. W. Lane, M. D.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOURTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, BOUNTY MEETING.—*Resolved*, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be instructed to give notice in the city papers that the Bounty Fund of the Fourth Ward will be audited on THURSDAY EVENING, next, (10th inst.,) and that any subscriptions which may remain unpaid will be handed over to the Alderman for collection.

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to audit all accounts connected with the enlistment of men for the Fourth Ward, and settle up all outstanding accounts and attend to the collection of all unpaid subscriptions.

Resolved, That when all is closed up, or whenever the said Committee may deem it proper to do so, the Committee shall publish a list of subscribers, amount subscribed by each, amount unpaid, giving names in all cases.

All payments to be made to Florence Kramer, Treasurer of Fourth Ward Bounty Fund.

On motion, adjourned to meet on Thursday evening, the 10th inst., at 7 o'clock.
mh8:2t

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the PITTSBURGH COAL ASSOCIATION, will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, on TUESDAY, March 8th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, a. m. All members, and those desirous of joining, are urged to prompt attendance.

The Mechanical Coal Digger will be on exhibition. By order. A. D. SMITH,
mh5:3t President.

[Chronicle copy.]

PITTS'GH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENTUM ON THE INCOME, OR THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS, of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in CASH on the 1st day of April next, at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 52 WALL street, NEW YORK, to the persons, or their att

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Acm'n...	5:50 a m	Balto Exp's...	12:50 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Phila do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss...	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	1:30 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n...	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n...	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn..	6:30 a m	1st Wall stn....	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp...	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:45 p m	Phila. do ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do ...	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm....	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail...	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st M'Keespt.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keespt.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry....	8:30 a m
Braddock's...	4:15 p m	Braddock's...	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport eaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	0:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Cin'ti.....	1:45 a m	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
.....	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss.....	8:05 p. m.
Whee'g..	6:20 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac..	10:00 a. m.
Clevl'd..	1:45 a m		
do	1:45 p m		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

Personal.—Col. Samuel M'Kelvy, commandant of Camp Convalescent, at Washington City, is in the city on a visit to his family and friends.

Brisk.—Recruiting business has picked up again, and is now quite brisk. At the rate at which the sub-districts are filling their quotas, we opine that Allegheny county will be entirely relieved from the impending draft.

Bridge Over the Ohio.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are prepared to go energetically into the construction of the bridge across the Ohio river, at Parkersburg, but the necessary preliminaries have not yet been adjusted.

Boy Drowned.—A colored lad, whose name we did not learn, was drowned Saturday evening in the Monongahela river, near the Copper Works. He rode a horse into the river for the purpose of washing it, and, coming out some distance, he fell off, and being unable to swim, was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

Tried for Profanity.—During the hearing of a civil suit before Alderman Kelly, of the Third Ward, yesterday morning, Jacob Weit, the defendant in the case, used very profane language, and although cautioned by the magistrate, would not desist. The magistrate fined him five dollars for his profanity, which he would not pay, when he was committed to jail for five days on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The Sick at Camp Copeland.—The ladies of Swissville return their thanks to the ladies of Homewood, and to Mrs. Janet M. Brush and Miss DeHaan, of this city, for donations of money and delicacies for the benefit of the sick in the hospitals at Camp Copeland. Similar contributions are solicited and will be received by Mrs. Robert Finney, Mrs. W. S. Haven and Miss L. Gordon.

Pigeon Shooting Match.—A very exciting pigeon shooting match came off at Oakland on Saturday afternoon, between George Laws, of Pennstadt, and James Leaf of New Brighton. The match was made for a purse of two hundred dollars, and fifteen birds each were fired at. Laws killed fourteen of the fifteen, but his competitor could only manage to take down eight, so the former was declared the victor.

Gen. Grant in the City.—Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, the hero of the war, arrived from the West last evening, *en route* for Washington, and was honored with an artillery salute at the depot. A large number of our citizens had assembled at the depot, many of whom shook him cordially by the hand, and gave expression to well-timed compliments. The General continued on his way to Washington last evening.

Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.—The winter term of this institution closed last week with the usual examinations. The honors of the college were conferred as follows: Valedictory, George W. Haskins; Greek Salutatory, Charles E. Hall; Latin Salutatory, David A. Pierce. The spring term will open on Monday, March 28th. Dr. Alexander Martin, Professor of Greek Literature, has resigned his chair in the institution, intending, we understand, to take charge of a congregation.

Encounter between Army Officers.—On Wednesday evening last a collision occurred on the Alexandria and Washington steamer, between Gen. Slough, Military Governor of Alexandria, and several Pennsylvania officers. It is stated that the disturbance was finally quieted by the General, who stripped the shoulder straps from the originators of the disturbance. On Friday, by order of the President, the officers referred to were dishonorably dismissed the service. Their names are: First Lieutenant John S. Beans, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves; First Lieutenant James A. Keeler, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves; First Lieutenant John Jones, 2d battalion Invalid Corps; Second Lieutenant E. L. Palmer, Company K, 11th regiment, Invalid Corps.

Credits on Quotas.—Circular No. 3, recently issued by Adjutant General, E. D. Townsend, is as follows:—The following instructions concerning credits on the quotas of States and towns are furnished for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Recruits will be credited to the localities from which they received the local bounties, provided the muster-in rolls show them enlisted and mustered in as of the said localities. The muster-in rolls must show the facts of the case, and will be evidence for awarding the particular credits.

"Veterans in service re-enlisting will be credited to the localities to which the re-enlistments and muster-in rolls show them as belonging. Therefore, until veterans have been re-mustered, it cannot be determined to what particular locality they will be credited."

Bounty Meeting in the Fifth Ward.

An adjourned meeting of the enrolled citizens and others of the Fifth ward was held at the public school-house, on Saturday evening last, when the block committees reported that there was subscribed to the bounty fund $19,580.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will pay a sum of $200 to all veterans belonging to the Fifth ward, who re-enlist and have themselves credited to said ward.

On motion,

Resolved, That we adjourn to meet on next Saturday evening, 12th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the school house.

GEORGE HAMILTON, *President.*
JAMES M. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

Legislative Intelligence.

A supplement to the charters incorporating the Cooper Fire Arms Manufacturing Company is now before the Pennsylvania Legislature, which provides that the limitation confining said Company to hold five acres of real estate in Allegheny county be repealed, and the company be authorized to hold that amount in any part of the Commonwealth. Also, that the stocks authorized by this act shall be $150,000, divided into six thousand shares of each, with authority to increase its capital stock to the extent of $350,000, and upon any such capital stock a bonus of one-half of one per centum shall be paid in four equal annual payments.

A bill has been presented to the Legislature, supplementary to the act incorporating the Home and Foreign Bible Society of Western Pennsylvania, granting said Society the right to print, publish and circulate serials of the character and form of a newspaper, and by a vote of a majority in interest of the stockholders, to diminish the capital stock of said Society to four hundred shares of fifty dollars each.

Case in Admiralty.

In the United States District Court, on Saturday, before Judge McCandless, the case in admiralty arising out of the sinking of the steamer "Dick Fulton," by the steamer "Hawkeye," was taken up. It will be remembered that the boats collided at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers some two weeks ago, where the engineer of the "Fulton" was drowned and the boat totally wrecked. The "Hawkeye" was attached, and her owners arrested by the United States Marshal, P. H. Hill, the owner of the "Fulton" claiming 25,000 dollars damages. A plea to the jurisdiction was put in, it being contended that inasmuch as the boats were engaged in commerce between ports in different States, the case was not within the admiralty and maritime powers of the Courts of the United States. But Judge McCandless held otherwise, stating that in case of *collision* locality was the test of jurisdiction, no difference in what trade the boats might be employed, provided they were licensed vessels, and the collision occurred upon the navigable waters of the United States. Two weeks were allowed by the Court for the owners of the "Fulton" to file their answer, after which the case goes to a Commissioner to take testimony.

Railway Matters.

MERCER AND BUTLER RAILROAD.—Mr. Negley, from the Committee on Railroads, in the House, has introduced a bill incorporating the Mercer and Butler Railroad Company. It authorizes George A. Bittenbanner, Wm. Achre, James C. Brown, John R. Hanna, Archibald M'Kean, Charles W. Kline, William Miller and Samuel Griffith, of the county of Mercer, and James Kerr, James M. Bredin, Thompson Kyle, Joseph Cummins, Hiram C. McCoy, Robert Story, Wm. C. Adams and R. A. Mifflin, of the county of Butler, or a majority of them, to open books, receive subscriptions and organize a company of the name and style of the Mercer and Butler Railroad Company, with all the powers, and subject to all the provisions and restrictions of the general railroad act.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—The Urbana *Citizen and Gazette* says that in a few days the Atlantic and Great Western Railway line will be open to Marion, and that from that point to Urbana the work is being pushed forward with great activity.

Brutal Murder in Allegheny City—The Alleged Perpetrator Arrested.

On Monday evening, about seven o'clock, one of the most cold-blooded murders it has ever been our duty to chronicle was perpetrated on Federal street, Allegheny city, opposite the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad depot. From the evidence elicited before the Coroner's jury, it appears that a number of young men from this city, named James Sims, Benjamin Trimble, Jr., John A. Carville and — Gillespie, were amusing themselves by assaulting passers by on Federal street, in the neighborhood of the depot. All of the party were more or less intoxicated, and were very disorderly. James Sims attacked, among others, Max. Cornelius, who administered a severe drubbing to him, and subsequently the party insulted a lady under protection of a gentleman. This gentleman also gave Sims a beating. The party, nothing daunted at the treatment they received at the hands of those they had assailed, continued acting in a very disorderly manner. About the time the party were opposite Messrs. Mercer & Robinson's grocery store, a young man, named Howard Hamilton, who had just left his mother's house, a few yards distant, came along on his way to Pittsburgh, when he was unceremoneously struck in the breast by Sims, who was also seen to flourish a knife. About this time officers Wilis and Gabby, of the Allegheny police, who were at the Provost Marshal's office, came upon the scene, and arrested Sims. Young Hamilton crossed over to Milliken's drug store, and remarked that he thought he was cut. On examination, it was found that he had been stabbed in the left chest, between the second and third ribs, and although a physician was soon in attendance on the wounded young man, he died in about thirty minutes after being cut, from internal hemorrhage.

When officers Wills and Gabby arrested Sims he was without hat or coat, and had the knife in his hand with which the wound was evidently inflicted. He refused to drop the knife, and the officers were compelled to knock it out of his hand with a mace. It was picked up by the police, the blade open, and on its point marks of blood. The knife was about six inches long, the blade having blood on it being about four and a half inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide. Sims was immediately conveyed to the Mayor's office in Allegheny city, where he was placed in the watch-house. Subsequently the police arrested Benj. Trimble and John A Carville, two of the men in company with Sims at the time of the murder.

The Coroner, on hearing of the murder, hastened to the spot, and empannelled a jury to inquire into the circumstances attending it. The jury met at the Mayor's office, when the following evidence was elicited:

Charles T. Henderson testified that he was coming out of the Federal street depot, and saw some young men quarreling in front of Millikin's drug store; saw them striking around, and making as much trouble as they could; they then went across to Mercer & Robin-on's store, and there had some further difficulty; a young man, named Benj. Trimble, endeavored to stop the trouble by taking this young man away; he did not succeed, however, on account of the interference of others of the party; the young man that cut deceased then went across the street, and was lost to me in the crowd; next saw him coming out of Norris' clothing store, where he had been put out; crossed over the street, and had just got into the drug store, when the crowd surged toward me; saw the young man who stabbed deceased walk a few steps down the pavement with arm uplifted; there were but few persons coming up the street on the pavement, in close proximity to the crowd; distinctly saw deceased coming up there; I saw this young man strike deceased in the breast with his clenched fist, but did not suppose he had any weapon in his hand at the time; the young man stepped back a few paces, and I did not notice deceased for two or three minutes, when he came to the drug store and said he thought he was cut; I immediately opened the breast of his shirt, and discovered the wound; took him inside and held the wound together until the doctor came. Did not know the name of the young man who did the cutting, but could easily identify him. The deceased was interfering with no person. He was merely a passer by.

Officer John Wills testified that he was at the Provost Marshal's office, when his attention was directed to the disorderly conduct of a number of young men up street; at first, he thought they were playing with one another; he went up to where they were, and assisted in arresting Sims; he knocked the knife out of Sims' hand, [witness identified the knife shown to the jury,] did not know at that time that deceased was cut.

Officer Alfred Gabby testified that he went up to Sims and threw his arms around him; a young man also had hold of him, saw Sims strike at a young man; after he had struck, saw a knife in Sims' hand; asked Wills to knock it out of his hand with a mace, which he did. Witness did not know whether deceased was the young man whom Sims struck or not.

William Grubbs was next examined, and he gave a statement similar to that of the first witness.

Dr. John Hamilton testified that he was called to see deceased at Milliken's drug store; found the young man sitting there, with his shirt bosom open; found, on examination, a small wound, I think between the second and third ribs, on the left side of the chest; this wound had penetrated the lung, and there was air escaping from it; upon probing it, it appeared to be about three inches in depth, the instrument having passed in at right angles with the chest; the wound was about half an inch in width; he was pulseless at the wrist, when I first saw him; he died in about fifteen minutes afterwards; the coat, vest, shirt and undershirt were cut through; these were clean cuts, corresponding in size with that of the chest. From the appearance of the wound, think it was done with some sharp instrument, not over three-quarters of an inch in width; the large blade of a common pocket knife would inflict such a wound; the wound was the cause of death; from the position of the wound, think some of the large arteries leading to the heart were penetrated.

At the conclusion of Dr. Hamilton's testimony, the inquest was adjourned until ten o'clock Tuesday morning, when, perhaps, a *post mortem* examination will have been held.

The unfortunate victim of the cowardly affair, Howard Hamilton, was a youth of eighteen years, and the only son and main-stay of a widowed mother, who keeps a boarding house on South Common, a few doors from Federal street. He had just finished his supper, and had not taken one hundred steps from his mother's door, when the assassins' steel was plunged into his breast. He was formerly engaged as clerk in the dry goods store of Messrs. Lane, McAboy & Co., of Allegheny, but was employed at the time of his death in a similar capacity in the trimming store of Messrs. Mearns & Gilliespie, Liberty street, this city. He was a most estimable young man, and in all his relations, that of son, brother and friend, enjoyed the unlimited confidence of all who knew him.

The alleged murderer, James Sims, is a son of our respected Superintendent of the Markets, David Sims, Esq., and is in his nineteenth year. He was until lately a member of the Provost Guard. Of the other accused, under arrest, Benjamin Trimble, jr., is a son of Benjamin Trimble, proprietor of the "Varieties," Penn street, John Alex. Carville, is a son of Wm. Carville, tailor. The two latter were not so demonstrative in their disorderly proceedings as Sims is alleged to have been. The whole party, however, were held until the Coroner's jury have finished their investigation.

Young Sims was implicated in the shooting affray on Sixth street, last Summer, in which a young man named Fowler was shot by one McCleery. McCleery and Sims had a difficulty about a girl, when the former drew a pistol and discharged it at Sims, the ball, however, striking young Fowler, which caused his death in a few hours.

Silver Pearl Soap—Its Great Merits.

Our readers are aware that Mr. Packer, the inventor, has just introduced into this city an invaluable composition, known as "Silver Pearl Soap," to the merits of which we have heretofore alluded briefly. Already the demand for this soap by far exceeds the ability of the sole manufacturers in this city, Messrs. Crumpton & Co., to supply it, and additional machinery is now being erected to increase the facilities for its manufacture. Many persons, we are aware, are skeptical, as they are about all new inventions, concerning this soap, but a fair trial of it is all that is necessary to assure one of its being possessed of all those qualities claimed for it. We must confess, we had our doubts about its being any more meritorious than other saponifiers we have heard of, until we tested it, when our doubts were removed, but to those who have no desire to risk a test by personal use, we would suggest a visit to the book and periodical store of W. A. Gildenfenney, Fifth street, where they will see its merits fully displayed. The panel papering and shelving in this establishment, by the simple application of the "Silver Pearl Soap," have been made to look like new. In fact, the paper has the appearance of being newly put on and varnished, while the shelving looks as if newly painted. It may be said that any soap will perform the same work; but then the "Silver Soap" has the virtue of not becoming cloudy or dingy immediately after being used, which other soaps are apt to do. At all events, the walls, ceiling and shelving of the store referred to bear ample testimony to the fact that the "Silver Pearl Soap" will perform what is claimed for it. And then the trifling expense at which this renovation was performed, as compared with re-papering and re-painting, is so insignificant that it is rendered more remarkable. Before this soap, it has in this instance been demonstrated, dirt disappears by magic and the old is made to look like new. Call and see for yourselves.

The Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair.

At a large and influential meeting of the Sanitary Commission of this city, held on Monday night, at their rooms, on Fourth street, it was decided to hold the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair in May next, commencing on Tuesday the 10th. Timely notice will be given of the place of holding the Fair, as well as notice from time to time of the progress of the arrangements. Although the determination to hold a Fair in this city by the Sanitary Commission was only promulgated on Monday, we have already heard notes of preparation for it by our citizens. The idea meets with favor from all classes, and we have every reason to believe that the Fair will prove one of the most successful undertakings of the kind ever attempted here. We are glad of this feeling on the part of our citizens, and their unanimous determination to make it attractive to our friends in Western Pennsylvania will no doubt be responded to in a substantial manner. The arrangements for the Fair are commenced under the most favorable auspices, and will most certainly result with credit to our citizens and the Sanitary Commission.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—Mr. Neafie will appear to-night as "Metamora, or the last of the Wampanoags," a character in which he appears to good advantage. Mr. Childers will also appear, and go through his astonishing musket exercise.

YANKEE HILL'S TROUPE.—Masonic Hall still continues to be crowded nightly, with ladies and gentlemen, to witness the performances of Yankee Hill's minstrels. The troupe appear every night this week.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CHATTONY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

Mons. De Long's Dancing Academy, No. 98 Fourth street. Last quarter of the season. New classes now forming. There is abundant time for a full term, as the academy will remain open until June 1st. For particulars please call for circulars at the music stores.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,
133 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOULD INVITE the attention of MERCHANTS visiting this market to our large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

suitable for Spring and Summer sales.

Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for CASH, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short time buyers.

We also have a large line of

Prime Custom Work,

adapted particularly to the CITY TRADE, to which we would ask the examination of retailers. Special attention given to orders.
mh3:4m H. CHILDS & CO.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
of new and cheap
Wall Paper and Window Shades,
in the county, at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
mh4 No. 164 Smithfield street.

ROBERT ARTHURS.....JOHN W. RIDDELL.
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
SOLICITORS FOR
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,
ARREARS OF PAY,
AND ALL
Military Claims,
OFFICE.....No. 135 FOURTH street,
mh3:3m-e-o-d *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

NOTICE.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. No. —, March Term, A. D. 1864.

In the matter of the petition of sundry freeholders of the City of Allegheny, for the vacation of certain alleys and a street, in the Second Ward, of said city.

All parties interested are hereby notified, that on SATURDAY, February 13th, 1864, a petition was presented to said Court, signed by twelve freeholders of said Ward, praying the Court, to grant a rule to show cause why so much of an alley lying in said Ward, parallel with Bidwell and Fremont streets, should not be vacated and closed up, from the northern line of the right of way of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where the said line crosses said alley, to Island Lane, because the said portion of said alley has become useless to the public and those having lands bounding thereon.

And, also, why so much of the alley that lies in said Ward, parallel with, and between Island Lane and Juniata street, should not be vacated and closed up from Bidwell street to the street known as Allegheny avenue, for the reason that the same has become useless to the public and those having lands bounding thereon.

And, also, why so much of Juniata street, in said Ward, as extends from the eastern line of the right of way of the said Railway Company, where the said line crosses said street, to the street known as Island Lane, should not be vacated and closed up, for the reason that the same has become useless to the public and those having lands bounding thereon.

That said Court granted the rule aforesaid, and ordered that notice be given of the filing of said petition, and of the granting of said rule as required by law.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,
fe15:8t-2taw Att'y of Petioners.

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—The GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1858, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are CASH, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engineers, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe2:1awd3m CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

REMOVAL.—
JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has removed from his old stand, No. 55 Market street, to No. 49 St. Clair street. mar2:2w

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!
The universally approved NONPAREIL and other favorite brands of FRESH GROUND COFFEE, for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 N. Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
fa25:6m HOWARD WORRELL.

GRAPE VINES.—The demand for our Vines is largely increasing every season. Parties wishing to purchase this Spring, would do well to order early, as the demand promises to exceed the supply. Send for Catalogue, enclosing stamp. J. KNOX,
fe29:d&w 29 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEED STORE AND HORTICULTURAL DEPOT.—We have received our Spring variety of Flower, Vegetable and Field Seeds, Garden Tools, Aquariums, Ferraries, Hanging Baskets, Books on Horticulture and Agriculture, Bulbs, &c., &c. We have also secured the services of a practical Seedman and Florist, who will give this department of our business his entire attention. J. KNOX,
fe29:d&w 29 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.—Our new Catalogue of SMALL FRUITS for Spring of 1864, including Dr. JOHN A. WARDER'S Report of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, of a visit to our grounds, during the STRAWBERRY and GRAPE seasons, giving descriptions of varieties, modes of culture, etc., is now ready, and will be sent to all applicants enclosing stamp. J. KNOX,
fe29:d&w 29 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 21st day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., all the four-ninth parts of all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of South Pittsburgh, being lot number 13, in a plan of lots laid out by Richard Cowan, and bounded and described as follows:—Commencing at the corner of lots numbers 12 and 13, on the Washington road; thence by line of said lots north 35 degrees, east to the Monongahela river; thence easterly by river-five feet and five inches; thence south thirty five degrees, west to the said road, and thence westwardly twenty-five feet and five inches to the place of beginning. And being the same which the said Richard Cowan, by his deed, dated the 21st day of April, A. D. 1849, recorded in Allegheny county, in Deed Book, vol. 85, page 427, granted and conveyed to Joseph McKibbin, deceased.

Terms of sale to be cash on confirmation of sale and delivery of Deed.

AMANDA McKIBBIN,
Guardian of Mary Jane, Henrietta Wilson, John B. and Levi S. McKibbin, minor children of Joseph McKibbin, dec'd. fe26:3tw

STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

On MONDAY NEXT we will have open in our Wholesale Rooms, our entire stock of

NEW SPRING BONNETS,
HATS,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
DRESS CAPS, and
FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS.

This is decidedly the finest and best assorted stock we have ever had.

MILLINERS and DEALERS are invited to call.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
mh8:4t 77 and 79 Market street.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—All our Plants were laid in, and carefully worked, last season. Such plants are much more valuable than those produced in the ordinary way. Send for a Catalogue, enclosing stamp. J. KNOX,
fe29:d&w 29 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by
no18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

STORE SHADES
Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.
fe4:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

COACH PAINTERS WANTED.—Two experienced COACH PAINTERS. Address LOCK,
fe27:1w Box 30, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

AGENTS! Look to your interest!—Call and examine something urgently needed by every person: or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for Twenty Cents, that retail for Two Dollars, by R. L. WOLCOTT,
de8:1yw] No. 170 Chatham Square N. York.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.—My FARM of SIXTY-TWO ACRES, situated on the south-side of the Ohio river, directly opposite Mead's Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, distant a little more than one hours ride from Pittsburgh, and about three and one-half miles from Beaver. About twenty-eight acres fenced in, and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder well timbered. Dwelling house, barns, piggery, &c., &c., good, commodious and convenient. A thriving young Orchard of grafted fruit trees, in full bearing; also, an abundance of small fruits.

Well suited to steamboat men, the landing being one of the best on the Ohio. The Wheeling packets pass daily up and down and stop when required. Address J. D. MURPHY,
Beaver Postoffice, Box 23, Beaver county, Pa., or on the premises. mh8:6t-W&T

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—FOR RENT.—That Brick Dwelling, with six rooms, together with three or six acres of land, and an abundance of fine fruit and water. This property is in Pitt township, on Francis street, near Passenger Railway. Apply to W. BOOTH,
mh8:3t Centre Avenue, near the premises.

DESIRABLE FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.—Owing to other business matters claiming my undivided attention, I desire to sell my new and valuable FLOURING MILL PROPERTY, situated in Sardis, Monroe county, Ohio.

The building is built substantially of brick, size 40 by 70 feet, contains two sets of Burs, and all the modern improvements and appliances.

Size of Engine, 12 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke. Two double lined boilers, 20 feet long, 36 inches diameter. The building and machinery are comparatively new. The mill enjoys a good reputation, and steady and profitable patronage is secured.

For terms and other particulars, apply at Sardis, Ohio, to E. HORNBROOK.
mh5:1m

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, with front entrance, over the store of the subscriber. Possession can be had immediately.
R. H. KING,
mh1tf No. 211 Liberty street.

TO LET.—A good COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Turtle Creek Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, with grounds well improved.
mh4:3t J. M. McELROY.

PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, &c., FOR SALE.—The subscribers wish to sell their PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, MACHINERY, DWELLING HOUSE, &c., situate in Monongahela city, Washington county. The Mill house is 30x80 feet, three stories high, with Engine house attached. The Dwelling house is large, and having two families now living in it. The Lot on which these are erected runs along the river and Union street 275 feet, and about 260 feet deep.

This is a very desirable property to carry on business of this kind, having 2 planes, 2 moulding machines, mortice machine, tenon machine, circular and bracket saws, &c. The Mill house and machinery all being nearly new, having been burnt down and re-built in 1858, and being situated on the river, and where good roads lead to and from in different directions, all which tends to give it a desirable and advantageous position for business. Possession can be given at any time.

KIDDOO & MOORE,
P. S. This would be a good place to build and finish boats, as there is sufficient ground.
Monongahela City, Feb. 29, 1864—2w

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars Inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS,
fe22:1m No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.—Two three story BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, on the corner of FIRST and FERRY streets. Terms moderate. Inquire of JOSEPH TORRENS, at Fleming & Torrens, corner of Market and Third streets. fe25:2w

BRICK STORE AND DWELLING FOR RENT.—In the borough of Manchester, on Beaver street, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company. The Store room has shelves, counter, an excellent cellar, and is well adapted either for a Grocery, Confectionery, Drug or Shoe Store. There is hydrant water in the kitchen of the dwelling. Possession given 1st of April. Rent $220 per annum. Apply to JOHN B. KENNEDY,
fe22 Commercial office.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE STORIED BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, No. 209 PENN street. The house has all the modern improvements. Hot and cold water, bath room, &c. Lot 20 by 120 feet. Apply to JAMES VERNER,
Citizens' Passenger Railway Office, Corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.
fe22:1m

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied BRICK DWELLING, with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c. inquire of JAMES MILLER, Manchester.
ja29

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR SALE.—Near Woods' Run Station, and connected with it by a macadamised road and a planked foot walk. Good frame house. Four acres of land, abounding in fruit and shrubbery; good water. Well suited for a business man. Apply to S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.) fe29

TO LET.—
THE STORE ROOM
now occupied by FLEMING & TORRENS, on the corner of MARKET and THIRD streets. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of FINLEY TORRENS,
At Mrs. Denny's office, No. 65 Third street.
fe22:2w

FOR RENT.—That large ROOM, at present occupied by the Board of Trade, (Merchants' Exchange,) Fourth street, next Iron City Bank, from 1st April next, or sooner, if required. Apply to L. S. JOHNS, Alderman, opposite Merchants' Exchange.
fe13

FOR SALE.—Two large and commodious HOUSES and LOTS, at corner of Chestnut and North Canal streets, Allegheny.

The above property is well worthy the attention of persons desiring a pleasant home.

No better location for a Physician can be found. The corner house having been occupied by one for many years past.

The owner having permanently settled in the East will sell at a bargain.

There is also offered about TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, on the Perrysville Plank road, three miles from Allegheny—covered with the best of fruit and good commodious buildings.

For further particulars inquire of N. NELSON, Att'y-at-Law, Kuhn's Law building, No. 93 Diamond street, 3d room, 2d floor se21:1f

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling house in which he now lives, situated on South Avenue, First Ward, Allegheny. The lot is 27 feet front by 160 deep, running back to a 20 feet alley. It is a two-storied brick, contains six rooms and cellar. The out-houses are a wash house, stable, coal house, &c. There is a large yard surrounding the dwelling, filled with shade and ornamental trees. There is gas and water in all the rooms of said dwelling.

I also offer for sale a desirable country residence in Roenester township, Beaver county, Pa., containing twenty acres of ground. There is a new two storied frame dwelling, containing six rooms, on the property. There is also a young orchard of all kind of fruit. There is a good barn, outhouses, &c. It is about a mile from the Rochester depot.

For terms, inquire of R. M. BOLES,
ja23:tf South Avenue, Allegheny city.

SILVER PEARL SOAP.
CRUMPTON & CO.,
367 Liberty street.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of
Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,
and various
Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

do not require boiling or half the rubbing, which of course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowledge it the greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions.

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the trade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at

CRUMPTON & CO.'S,
367 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.

☞ Beware of all imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, *Silver Pearl Shell*, as secured by the inventor by National copyright. mh3:tf

WHEELER & WILSON'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND BEST.
Pincipal Office and Wholesale Emporium,
No. 27 FIFTH ST.,
Three doors below Bank Block.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
Western Agents.
fe27:d&w

SHAWLS:
Silks;
Sacks;
Plaids;
Circulars;
Fancy Dress Goods;
Emb'd Curtains;
Nottingham Lace;
Gloves;
Balmoral Skirts;
Poplins;
Linen Goods;
Muslins;
Cotton Goods;
Tarlatans;
Fine Muslins;
Corsets, at
ALEX. BATES,
21 Fifth street.
mar1

BRADBURY BRADBURY
BRADBURY'S CELEBRATED
PIANOS,
The most POWERFUL and ELEGANT toned instrument manufactured in the country.
Also, Schomacker & Co

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.

	Par	Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh		$ 50	$ 68 ½
Exchange Bank		50	60½
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk		50	63½
Mechanics' Bank		50	56½
Allegheny Bank		50	61@61½
Citizens' Bank		50	64½
Iron City Bank		50	54½
Iron City Trust Co		50	49½
Manchester Savings Bank		50	31¾
Birmingham Gas Co		—	44
Citizens' Insurance Co		50	60
Western Insurance Co		42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co		50	48
Mong. Insurance Co		32	32½
Allegheny Valley R. R		50	10
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R		50	9¾
do interest bearing			12½
Monongahela Nav. Co		50	44
Allegheny Insurance Co		25	28¾
Peoples Insurance Co		25	28¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co		50	85½
Mass Mining Co		$	5½
Northwestern Mining Co		7 05	5
Great Western	"	1 00	5
Dacotah	"		87
Phila. and Boston	"	5 55	31
National	"	5 50	8¾
North Cliff	"	2 50	22½
Bay State	"		60
Central	"	4 35	25½
Isle Royal	"	16 10	87
Minnesota	"	3 50	

BONDS.

Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$ 74
Pittsburgh " 5s	73
Pitts. Municipal 6s	90
Alleghy Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons	89
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons	88
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s	80
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s	105
Alleg'y Co. Bounty Bonds	90

New York Stock Market.

Reported by telegraph especially for the Daily Commercial, by GALLAHER & BRO., *Bankers, No 18 William street, New York.*

NEW YORK, March 7.

Stocks strong.

Gold	162¼	Bur & Quincy	114¼
N Y Central	138½	Toledo & Wabash	66
Erie pref	118½	Miss & Missouri	56¼
Harlem	146¾	Pacific Mail	222
Mich. Cent	114¾	Canton	66¾
Mich. Southern	102¾	Cumberland	33½
Ill Cent	124¾	American Coal	110¾
Clev'd & Pitts	121	Central Coal	87
Galena & Chic	119¾	Quicksilver	59¾
Cleve & Toledo	115	Mariposa	36
Rock Island	124¾	Quartz Min. Co	61¾
Chicago & N W	57¾	Hucks Co. Lead	17½
Pitt Ft W & C	127½	Nassau Copper	
Prairie DuChien	74	Lancaster Lead	
Terre Haute	74	Co	11¾
Do preferred	81¾	Coke Iron	13

The public are deeply interested in all that pertains to the issue of the present currency, and have not been sufficiently posted upon its liabilities to be counterfeited. We are aware, says the Boston *Bulletin*, that it has been stoutly asserted by the bank-note engravers, who hold the present contract to print for the treasury, that counterfeiting those issues is an impossibility; and when it has been asserted to the contrary, they have as stoutly denied the fact. How much that denial is worth is more readily answered by a simple reference to many the "excellent" counterfeits already afloat.

We propose, in this article, to show how easy it is to issue more, and how it is to be done. Let us simply analyse the operations of the present system of engraving, in order to indicate what is true and what is false, to instance cases of detection in counterfeiting, altering, &c., and to explain how the operation is performed. In the first place, the engraving is largely done by machinery, or what is more generally known by the geometric lathe. The engraving is not a whole, but a series of patchwork—the dies mostly being of old stock, and perhaps on one plate not more than two dies being used, each being capable of indefinite stampings.

Now the dies cast by this lathe are not proof against imitation, as they can easily be done by a small machine, not costing over $150. Again, a person wishing to counterfeit can go to any engraver and get one of the designs engraved, under the pretence of using it for a label or ship card, and from this easily make a die. This sets at rest the pretension of impossibility of fraud. Moreover, when the Government made its contract with the note company, the statement was made that the green to be used was *sesqui oxide of Chromium*—and also that it could not be removed; in the first place, it can be removed and has been. And in the second place, beside instead of the entire green being sesqui oxide, that is only used in small proportion, on the face of the note,—the back being common chrome green, that can be extracted without difficulty.

A great deal has been said, and it has been generally supposed that the cost of the plates was very heavy to the contractors, whereas machine work preponderates at a very small cost, and the hand work is small in proportion to the machine work. As an illustration—the fine head of Secretary Chase on the one dollar note was executed by one man, Mr. Oudan, an accomplished artist now in the Treasury Department; so, also, the head of Morris on the hundred dollar note; and all the rest is mere nothing.

It is time that a remedy of some sort should be applied, not only in the way of saving the Government the enormous expense it is now at, but also to secure for circulation a description of engraved note that shall be creditable to the country and the Government. Secretary Chase has lately devoted his time and energies to place this matter right, and there is no doubt that with his accustomed persistency he will succeed. All questions upon which a difference of opinion may arise, *were* to have been referred to a commission, the head of which is Professor Bache, of the Coast Survey, a gentleman of great professional skill and who will be above leaning to the side he may deem wrong for any consideration, and who will be beyond the reach of designing men whose main object is to plunder from the public crib.

Whether this has been done it is not for us to say, but certain it is that the magnificent "Bureau" at Washington has succeeded by an immense expenditure of talent in doing what it promised the country—to wit, "perfecting the art of engraving," so as to turn out a sort of currency the like of which no nation ever equaled in production, but which is *not*, as the Bureau allege, impossible to counterfeit. It *has* succeeded in producing a currency, the similitude of which no people ever did see before, and we hope will never see again—a currency which is an eye-sore to bankers, and utterly destitute of the first requisite of paper money, viz: a facility of easy discrimination in denomination, locality, &c.—a currency, that in the first efforts (postal currency) has been so imitated by an oyster-card of one Burrs, in Philadelphia, costing only $1 per 1,000, as to pass equally well with the Bureau's issues; and in the last (National Bank currency,) which is a disgrace to the community and a standing libel on our great boast about American Rank note engraving. This last specimen is a perfect godsend to the counterfeiting fraternity, who will flood the country with spurious issues, just as soon as the genuine become sufficiently abundant to make it an object.

We learn that the banking community have lately exhibited unusual interest in this matter, and it is in fact high time. That very valuable, but inert institution, the N. E. Association for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, will find in the counterfeiting of the new and old government currency a field to exercise their talent upon, and in the forgers a foe worthy of their steel. If it is *not* possible to have a currency that can baffle the rogues, let us abandon the idea and spend no more incredible sums of money. If the Bank Note Engraving companies cannot or *will* not (which?) protect us, let it be known. Who, by the way, engraved the dies used upon the *last* counterfeit issue of the $20 Treasury note?

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, March 8, 1864.

Business in the oil way yesterday was not very active. The receipts so far has been quite light. A large amount, however, is on the way, and may be looked for at any hour. The only parcels that had arrived up to the time we left the landing was 742 bbls crude. Prices were in a great measure nominal. There being a wide range between the views of buyers and sellers it will take a few days to set the market right. Refined favorite brands were in fair demand at: Bonded, 40; Free, 50c. Sales, however, were reported below these rates. Crude Oil transactions were limited. Prices in bulk or barrels. Refined, was 19@20c. Packages included, 25@26. The following are the only sales that came under our notice, viz:

Refined—Sales of 100 bbls city brand at 48½c; 120 do at 49c. Some dealers refuse to sell at 50c; the latter figure was refused for 500 bbls; the article was the best we have ever seen, being as clear as spring water and without any offensive smell. Bonded—Sales 100 bbls at 40c.

Crude—Sales 150 bbls (the bbls to be returned) at 20c; sales 155 do at the same figures and terms; sales 200 bbls, packages included, at 25½c.

Tar—Sales of 100 bbls at $4 ⅌ bbl.

RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER.

R. Ashworth, 300 bbls; James Wilkins, 442 bbls.

The Harvest in the United States.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report to the President, estimates the yield of the great staples of agriculture to the United States in 1863, as compared with the previous year, as follows:

Wheat, bu	160,993,600	191,063,230
Oats, bu	173,520,097	174,808,165
Corn, bu	583,704,474	449,163,883
Hay, tons	10,000,000	9,230,000
Tobacco, lbs	308,807,078	258,462,443
Wool, lbs	68,524,172	79,403,215

Philadelphia Metal Market.

Iron—There is a firm feeling in the market for Pig Metal, but the furnaces have generally sold ahead. Sales of 1000 tons No. 1 Anthracite at $50 ⅌ ton, cash, and Nos. 2 and 3 at $44@47, cash. 1000 tons of the former sold at the furnace, on terms kept secret, and 600 tons Glendon gray forge, at $53. Scotch Pig is selling in a small way at $51. Blooms are scarce and held at high figures. For manufactured Iron there is a firm feeling and the Rolling Mills generally are well supplied with orders.

Lead—There is no stock here; an invoice of Soft English, to arrive from a neighboring market, sold at equal to $11 3C, cash.

Copper—Prices of English Sheathing are nominal, as the article has been displaced by the use of Yellow metal. Small sales of the latter at 38c., 6 mos., and Nails, Rods and Bars 1 cent higher.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, March 8, 1864.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday presented but few changes. The demand was fair, and sales likewise. Our rivers are again in fine order. We have a coalboat rise. We have also plenty of water in the Allegheny to Oil City, so that the oil that has been stored there waiting shipment can now reach the market. The boats in that trade will find plenty to do as long as the water keeps up. On the Monongahela wharf we notice an active business being transacted. The amount of merchandize that arrived since our last was large, consisting of bacon, cotton, wheat, hides, oil and various other products. Among the boats that brought up heavy cargoes were the Savanna, Whistle, Argonaut No. 2, and Citizen. The boats filling up, destined to leave to-day and to-morrow, are the Emma Graham, for Zanesville; Armenia, for St. Louis; Citizen, for Cincinnati; Silver Spray, for Louisville. Among the sales made, we note as follows:

HAY—The market was inactive yesterday for the best of all reasons—there were no stocks to operate with. We quote nominally at $33@35. Prices, however, will be governed by receipts.

FEED—The market was irregular as regards prices, no two dealers having the same quotations. Bran was selling from store at $1 25 per cwt; Middlings at $1 90; other descriptions were unchanged.

FLOUR—The market was inactive, dealers taking hold very sparingly. Holders are not disposed to lower their prices, hence we have but few transactions to record. Receipts by river are on the increase, the larger portion of which were shipped East by the Pennsylvania Central. Among the sales were 200 bbls Extra at $6 40@6 90; Extra Family $7 00; $7 25@7 40; 125 bbls Extra Family, $7 00@7 25; 100 do do, terms withheld.

OIL MEAL—Prices unchanged; sales 5 tons on Wharf at $35 ⅌ ton.

CHEESE—The market was firm with a good demand; sales 40 bxs W. R, at 14½; 20 do Goshen at 15@15½; 100 do, terms withheld.

BUTTER—Was in steady demand. All good parcels that arrive being readily disposed of; sales 1,200 lbs, roll at 29@31c; 600 lbs do choice at 31@32c.

ASHES—The market was firm with a good demand for the various descriptions; the current rates with regular sales were: Soda Ash—Common, 4½@4¾c. Refined do, 5½@6c. Caustic Alkali 10c. Nitrate Soda, 10c. Pearls, 10c.

GRAIN—The receipts are beginning to increase, and former prices so far have been well maintained. We note sales as follows: Corn was in more favor among buyers; sales 400 bush choice at $1,20; 240 bush at $1,15. Other sales were reported at lower figures. Wheat—The market for some time has been dull, buyers manifesting but little disposition to operate. We quote nominally at: Red, $1,30; White, $1,35 @1,40, as per quality. Rye was inactive; the last sale reported to us was at $1,20 per bush. Barley —There was nothing done worthy of notice; prices are unchanged. Oats were steady but not quotably higher; sales 900 bush at 75@78c; sales 200 bush from store at 82@86c.

WHISKY—The market remains in a very unsettled state, a dispatch from Cincinnati yesterday having reported sales at 90c, being a further advance. A few small lots were disposed of in this market at 95c. Some holders are not offering their stock at present. The supply on hand is not large.

GROCERIES—The market continues very firm, with a good local demand for the various descriptions. The new crop of Orleans Molasses is beginning to arrive more freely, but holders are not disposed to force matters. Among the sales were the following: Sugar; sales 10 hhds Cuba at 14½@14¾c; 15 do New Orleans at 15@15½c; sales 20 bbls Crushed at 19; 25 do "A" Coffee at 19@20; 20 do "E" Coffee at 17½. Molasses; sales 10 bbls new crop Orleans at 80c; 10 do at 80; 25 do old at 70. Coffee; sales 70 sacks Rio at 37@37½c.

BACON—The market was very firm with a good demand and prices are tending upward. Among the sales in a local way, were the following: 7,000 lbs Shoulders, 10¼@10½c; 400 lbs Sides, at 11¾@12c; 3,000 lbs Plain Hams, 13¼@ 13¾c; 2,800 lbs Sugar Cured Hams, at 14½@14¾c.

APPLES—The market was firm with sales at $3,25@3,50 per bbl.

FISH—Market fiam; sales of 25 bbls Mackeral, large No. 3, at $12,00; 50 bbls No. 2 at $12,50; 140 bbls No. 3 Medium, at $9,50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Market steady, and sales of 100 bush at 95c@$1,00 per bush.

Philadelphia Grocery Market.

Sugar.—There is a very firm feeling in the market owing to the favorable tenor of the foreign advices, but not much doing. Supplies have been coming forward very freely. Sales of 900 hhds Cuba at 13c@14c, and New Orleans at 13¾@15½c. Stock of Sugar on hand March last:

	1864.	1863
Cuba hhds	1,690	522
English Islands		208
New Orleans	765	
Total hhds	2,371	820
Total boxes	1,570	1,566
Total bags	3,460	

Coffee.—There have been no arrivals this week, except an invoice of 2,268 bags Laguayra. There is no Rio here in first, and but little in second hands. Sales of 1,000 bags Rio at 35¼@ 37c, and Laguayra at 36c, cash.

Molasses.—Supplies of Cuba have been coming forward more freely, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 300 hhds at 52@65c, the latter for Sugar Muscovado, and 200 bbls New Orleans at 62@73c, 4 months, the former figure for old crop.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Oils—There is no falling off in the demand for Linseed, and free sales are making at $1 35, weight, and $1 57@1 58, measure. Fish Oils move slowly at former quotations. Lard Oil is firmer, and 100 bbls. No. 1 Winter sold at $1 15@ $1 20; and No. 2 at $1. Nothing doing in Olive Oil. Petroleum is dull. We quote Crude at 28 @28½c; 5,000 bbls refined at 45@46c, and free at 53 @55c. One cargo has cleared for Marseilles, and one cargo to Rotterdam.

Receipts for the week of Crude, barrels.....3820
Refined, barrels.....4875

Milwaukee Market.

Flour—The market is inactive and firmer. Offers of $5 20 for extra spring refused by holders. Only sale we learned of was 48 bbls of low grade at $3 75.

Wheat—The rise in gold imparted a buoyant feeling in the market, and a rise of ¾c had been made up to 1 p. m. Early in the day some sales were made at $1 16@1 16½ for No. 1 and $1 09½ @1 10 for No. 2, but on Change no sales were effected at a figure below $1 17, cash. The market was an active one, some 146,000 bush changing hands up to the closing of Change. Buyers' options all the month were sold at $1 18¾. At the close the market was stiff at $1 10¾@1 17 for Nos 2 and 1 in store.

The following are the sales: 8,000 bush No. 1 in store at $1 16; 10,000 do at $1 16¾; 73,000 do at $1 17; 10,000 bush at $1 17¼@1 17¾; 14,000 do b o all month at $1 18¾; 40,000 bush No. 2 in store at $1 09½@1 10.

Oats—Receipts, 2,356 bushels. Held at 60c in store. We note sales of 200 bush delivered at 62c.

Corn—Receipts, 692 bushels. Sales of 1 car shelled o f at 76; 2,000 bush delivered at 77c.

Rye—Receipts, 582 bushels. Sale included 3,000 bush in store at 95; 34 bags o f at 96c.

Barley—Sale of 150 bush No. 2 at $1 15. Market strong. Prime held at $1 25@1 28; No 1 store delivered at $1 20; No 2 do at $1 15.

Highwines—Are better. Held firm at 76c.

Dressed Hogs—Receipts for 24 hours, 31. No sales. Market nominal at $7 50@8 25, dividing on 200 lbs.

Coal Statement.

The following is the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the three days ending March 3, 1864:

	Tons Cwt.
From Port Carbon	21,455 06
" Pottsville	749 03
" Schuylkille Haven	14,123 02
" Auburn	1,791 11
" Port Clinton	6,747 13
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	15 09
Total anthracite Coal for week	44,861 04
" Harrisburg, total Bituminous coal	8,727 03
Total of all kinds for week	48,588 07
Previously this year	529,072 00
Total	577,660 07
To same time last year	619,734 14
Decrease	32,064 07

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—Sales 150 hhds, as follows: 16 at $5; 9 at $6; 12 at $7; 11 at $8; 8 at $9; 6 at $10; 8 at $11; 13 at $12, 7 at $13, 8 at $14, 5 at $15; 2 at $16; 6 at $17; 6 at $18, 1 at $19; 9 at $20; 4 at $21; 8 at $22; 5 at $23; 2 at $24; and 1 at $25 25 per 100 pounds.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—D Wallace, 40 bbls h wine; R Robinson & Co, 50 tes p hams; B A Fahnestock, Sons & Co, 288 pigs lead; Mrs J F Brown, lot mdse; Lyday, Chorpening, 1 car load stoves; Chos B Leech, 100 bbls flour; J Rhodes, 400 bgs barley; Shoemaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; J R Lord, lot grate bars; J Moothead, 13 cars pig metal; J S Liggett & Co, 140 bags wheat; A Cromloro, & Coon, 1 car of lumber; James McCully, 100 barrels flour; McKeown & Linhart, 100 barrels of flour; S M Snowden 451 tierces hams, 10 boxes shoulders; James Brownlee 5 bbls brandy; Cook, Pettet & Co, 43 tierces s c hams; E H Myers & Co 1,500 shoulders; F Sellers 1,500 hams; A Cromlow & Coon 14,800 H lumber; F Sellers 44 tierces hams; J F Calvin 50 bbls highwines; R R Robinson & Co, 50 bbls b hams; Woodside & Wallace 10 bbls alcohol; R E Sellers 50 bbls do do; H W Braumont & Co, 5 bbls spirits 5 do whisky; Charles C Baisley 12 sacks clover seed; A Holstein, 65 beef hides; Coe & Lucas, 6 drilling machines, 2 bunches; B A Fahnestock, Son & Co, 2 empty barrels; McKeown & Lambert, 200 bbls flour; Joshua Rhodes, 180 bags barley; Lindsey & Telford, 20 cases matches; J D Thompson, 5 cases do; Heall & Mercer, 25 cases do, B A Fahnestock, 22 cases do; John Millen, 1 car scrap iron; Lippencott & Co, 200 bbls scythe handles; F Van Gorder, 4 bbls apples, 1 do eggs, 1 keg; Rhodes & Co, 3 ale bbls; L H Voight, 7 bags flaxseed, 2 do onions, 1 lot cheese; E Hyde, 17 bales cotton, 5 sacks do; Martin Connolly, 100 bbls flour; J Rhodes, 175 sacks barley.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—Geo M'Cann, 8,000 feet ash flooring; Hitchcock, M'Creary & Co, 46 sacks corn; H Miller, 2 boxes dry goods; P M'Kelvy, 38 sacks barley; Atwell, Lee & Co, 1 empty bbl, 6 bbls cloverseed, 40 bbls flour; Goodfrey & Clark, 22 sacks rags; J H Reynolds, 1 bbl beans, 1 sack do; Painster & Wilson, 201 sacks corn; R T Kennedy & Bro, 141 sacks wheat; Forsyth & Bro, 112 empty oil bbls; John Bell & Co, 4 rolls leather; B Wolff, Jr; 2 bdls hardware; S Fahnestock, 9 bdls hay; F Van Gorder, 2 bbls butter, 3 do eggs; Childs & Co, 2 bales tow; D O Donovan, 2 hhds tobacco; John Grazier, 4 do; A Shawb, 1 do; J Fullerton, 1 do; H Dalmyer, 1 do; M Heyl, 2 do; Northington & Wilson, 1 car e corn; Simpson & Knox, 180 bags s corn; C S Caldwell, 1213 b hams; J Mazurie, 5 hhds tobacco; Jones, Boyd & Co, 1 bdls c steel; Hawey & Mann, 2 hhds shoulders, 1 trc hams; Packiner & Irwin, 1 box frames; Hays & Stewart, 49 rolls leather; McKeon & Co, 100 bbls flour.

Pittsburgh, Virginia & Connellsville Railroad.—Martin, Oliver & Brindle, 3 cars iron; Spang & Co, 1 do; Craff & McKee, 15 bbls oil; Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell, 2 cars iron; W P Beck & Co, 60 bbls salt; Lucesco Oil Co, 1 car iron.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS,

Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Hamilonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	N. Y.
Sidon	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
City of London	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	N. Y.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	N. Y.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	N. Y.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Feb. 24	New York	Liverpool.
City Manchester	Feb 27	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 2	New York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	N. Y.	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	N. Y.	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 16	New York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Southampton.
Germania	April 2	N. Y.	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Feb. 24	New York	N. Orleans.
Roanoke	Feb. 24	New York	Havana.
Geo Washington	Feb 27	New York	N. Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 29	New York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 3	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Evening Star	April 2	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.

Canal Navigation Open.

The New York Express Line, between Philadelphia and New York, is now open for the shipment of freight. As soon as proper preparations can be made all the canals in Pennsylvania will resume operations.

The Steamer Admiral.

The new steamer Admiral has been recently purchased by the Navy Department and converted into a supply steamer, to take the place of the Circassian, which vessel is now out of commission and undergoing extensive repairs at the Boston Navy Yard. The Admiral is a screw steamer of about a thousand tons burden, and is about two hundred and thirty feet in length, thirty feet beam, and seventeen feet depth of hold. Her model is exceedingly fine, and promises to give her a fair speed. Her engines were built at the Detamater Iron Works, and are direct acting and quite powerful. Her internal fittings and accommodations are equal to our first-class passenger steamers.

Officers who will from time to time take passage in her for their respective ships will find her not only comfortable, but decidedly superior to some vessels now engaged in similar service. On deck she has houses which contain large and airy staterooms for the accommodation of the officers of the vessel, with some spare ones intended for invalid passengers. The accommodations below decks, in the wardroom and steerage, are first class, and every modern improvement and comfort can be found there. The crew have a large and well ventilated berth deck. The deck is pierced for four guns. On the spar deck a chasing deck has been laid for a one-hundred pounder rifle, and in addition to this she will carry some light 9-inch howitzers on that deck. The hold gives ample room for a large cargo of ice, beef, vegetables, &c. In fact, the Admiral is a valuable and beautiful addition to our fleet of supply steamers.

Growth of the British Steam Marine.

The British statistical tables of trade and navigation show a steady increase in the number of steam vessels, and a rising ratio in comparison to sailing vessels.

In 1854, of 36,348 vessels, measuring 5,115,846 tons, registered as belonging to the United Kingdom and British Possessions, 1,708 were steam, tunning 326,152 tons.

In 1861, of 38,808 vessels, measuring 5,895,309 tons, 2,478 were steam, tunning 561,023 tons.

Thus, in seven years, the total gain in tonnage of both sailing and steam was 779,523 tons, of which nearly one-third, 234,871, was of steam vessels. The same rate of increase maintained for a few years will change the character of British vessels, and give a predominance to steam over sailing vessels.

A comparison of the number of vessels, sailing and steam, exclusive of river steamers, engaged in the home and foreign trade for the years 1853 and 1861, presents the same results. The year 1853 is taken from the fact that the present system of keeping the accounts of trade and navigation only dates from that period.

In the year 1853, of 18,207 vessels, sailing and steam, tunning 3,730,089 tuns, 639 were steam, tunning 218,064 tuns.

In the year 1861, of 20,285 vessels, tunning 3,959,693 tuns, 927 were steam, tunning 441,181 tuns.

The rate at which this gradual increase in the proportinate number of steam vessels has progressed may be also seen by comparison of the number of sailing and steam vessels built and registered in the United Kingdom, from 1853 to 1861. It will be seen that, of 798 vessels built in 1853, and tunning 203,171 tuns, 153, tunning 48,215 tuns, less than one-quarter of the increased tunnage, were of steame In 1861, out of 976 vessels, tunning 290,839 tuns, 201 were steamers, tunning 70,869 tuns, more than one-third of the increased tunnage.

How fully Great Britain controls her own steam carrying trade, and how largely she has developed and increased it, are shown by the following tables. The most striking points are that in 1853 the number and tonnage of steam vessels of the several nationalities *entered* at the various ports of the United Kingdom were 1,505 steam vessels of 1,335,636 tuns: of these 3,984 were English, tunning 1,176,850 tuns, and 35 American, 46,670 tuns. In 1861, 8,696 steam vessels were entered, tunning 2,801,743 tuns, of which 7,520 British, 2,375,856 tuns, and 5 American, 7,778 tuns.

In 1853 the United States was fourth on the list; in 1861, fifteenth. Norway being then represented by 17 vessels; Denmark by 34; Hamburg by 176; Bremen by 151, and Lubeck by 4.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gorden	Wheeling,

THE splendid packet Argonaut No. 2, Captain Porter is announced for St. Louis, Galena and Dubuque. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn this fact. Our attentive friend Capt. McCarty will be found in the office.

THE steamer "Lillie Martin" was sold yesterday to a St. Louis Company for $35,000 conditionally. She will be commanded by Capt. Z. Packard, an old Pittsburgher.

THE splendid packet "Savanna," Capt. Mason, is announced for Cairo, St. Louis and Davenport on Wednesday. This boat is noted for punctuality, superior accommodations and attentive officers. Mr. Melville, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

CAPT. S. SHUMAN has announced his fine passenger steamer Silver Spray for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. Mr. Dales, who presides in the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE fine packet Citizen, Capt. Wash. Kerr, will extend her trip to Cincinnati, so that persons going that way will know where to call. This boat has the best of accommodations and clever officers. She leaves at 2 p. m., positively.

THE favorite packet, Emma Graham, Captain M. Ayres, will leave for Zanesville at four p. m. on Tuesday. Captain Ayres has been for some time past on the sick list. We are pleased to see him again in good health. May his shadow never grow less.

THE fine packet Armenia, Capt. M'Callum, leaves for Cairo and St. Louis, on Tuesday. This boat has very superior accommodations, and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers. Mr. Warring, who has charge of the office, will see that the passengers are well cared for.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

St. Louis.

PER ARGONAUT NO. 2.—A Gordon, 4 csks lead pipe; W J Kountz, 5 bbls flour; J Grier, 23 bls hemp; F Van Gorder, 42 sks and 8 bls fruit; Means & Coffin, 32 kgs shot, 10 do lead; J Birmingham, 26 cases shoes; Lyon, Shorb & Co, 1243 bars iron, 20 bbls flour; T Coffin, 4 hhds clay; Owner, 8 do; H H Collins 17 hhds clay; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 153 pigs lead; G W Hoffstott, 5 bdls hides; H Dean, 270 dry hides, 280 and 9 bdls green do; J Y McLaughlin, 146 green hides; C Groetzinger & Son, 224 green do; Watt & Wilson, 65 bdls and 19 do green hides; W Bingham 322 dry hides; Clarke & Co, 109 bbls hams, 250 trs lard, 1100 bbls flour; 6 bxs bacon; Hostetter & Smith, 2 bxs; S McMahan & Co, 82 empty bbls; B L Fahnestock & Co, 2 bbl; Owner, 4 bbls liquor; Davis & McIlwaine, 9 pkgs mdse; Schomaker & Lang, 5 do; S Ewalt & Co, 10 tns hams; Clarke & Co, 990 sks wheat; McElroys, 1 te hams; R T Kennedy & Bro, 704 sks wheat; M Delange 2 bbl dry beef.

Portsmouth.

PER CITIZEN—Owner, 31 pkgs; Spencer & McKay, 19 empty barrels; Clarke & Co, 59 rolls leather, 150 bbls whisky; J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 50 empty bbls; Waring, 115 do; R C Loomis, 50 tons metal, 1 horse; Hartupee & Co, 50 tons metal; S Baird, 2 bbls flour; McCullough, Smith & Co, 38 sks rags; Clarke & Co, 48 rolls lesther; Knox & McKee, 117 bbls flour, 48 sacks feed; Markle, 117 sacks rags; Beck & Co, 62 bbls seed; M Leech, 210 bbls flour, 81 pkgs.

JAMES IRWIN,
Manufacturer of
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8

CHANGE OF BASE.
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
Coke, Coal and Lime.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, or Tyle. Having Cars of our own on the roads, both East and West, we are prepared to furnish our regular Western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiagheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.
Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post office, or our Coal Yard, South and West Commons, Allegheny city. ja4

INSURANCE.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. cor. Wood and Fifth Streets, Second Floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire
On DWELLINGS, STORES, and OTHER BUILDINGS; FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, and STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE.
Insures MARINE and INLAND RISKS on STEAMBOATS AND FREIGHT
At as LIBERAL RATES as are consistent with security.
Losses PROMPTLY ADJUSTED and PAID.
DIRECTORS:
WM. PHILLIPS, JOHN WATT, JOHN E. PARKE, CHAS. S. BISSELL, GEO. B. JONES, WM. B. HAYS, SAML. P. SHRIVER, CAPT. J. L. RHODES, WM. VANKIRK, JAS. D VERNER, C. HANSON LOVE, CHAS. ARBUCKLE.
WM. PHILLIPS, Pres't,
JOHN WATT, Vice Pres't.
se7 WM. F. GARDNER, Sec'y.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH. Office, No. 87 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, President,
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOS, Secretary.
Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS:
ISAAC JONES, C. G. HUSSEY, HARVEY CHILDS, Capt. R. C. GRAY, JOHN IRWIN, Jr., B. L. FAHNESTOCK, JOHN D. McCORD, Capt. ADAM JACOBS, R. B. STERLING, Capt. WM. DEAN, R. L. McGREW, ROBT. H. DAVIS.
se5:1y

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh.
se10:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CT.
Cash Capital.....$1,500,000
Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CT.
Cash Capital.....$300,000
These two old and popular Companies, having aggregate cash assets (including surplus funds) of three and a half million of dollars, continue to accept risks on Crude and Refined Petroleum, either in warehouses, on wharf or in transit, and refineries, on reasonable terms. Policies issued without delay, on application to the undersigned.
A. A. CARRIER & BRO., Agents,
No. 63 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh.
At office Real Estate Savings Institution.
no16:2m

CITIZEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH. Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers. Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
DIRECTORS:
WM. BAGALEY, JAS. PARK, Jr., W. G. JOHNSTON, R. P. JONES, REESE OWENS, Hon. T. M. HOWE, BARCLAY PRESTON, S. M. KIER, JOHN SHIPTON, JAS. M. COOPER, J. HARBAUGH, J. CALDWELL, Jr., JOHN S. DILWORTH, GEORGE BINGHAM, WM. A. RODGERS.
de22

SOAP! SOAP! SOAP! SOAP
IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT that the
Chemical Olive Erasive Soap,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER
is now preferred above all other SOAPS in use It has been tried with complete success and approbation, by thousands of families throughout the United States, and many in Europe; and it is entirely free from resin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical SOAP manufactured for laundry and family use. IT C